The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices Three Days Later by the Europa at Halifax.

Excitement in England Regarding the Interruption of the Matamoras Trade.

Earl Russell Consulted by a Deputation of Shippers and Merchants.

A Pass Furnished a Vessel by Minister Adams.

Fierce Attack on Mr. Adams by the London Times.

The Case of the Seized Gunboat Alexandra in Parliament.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES OF GREENBACKS.

PROGRESS OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 30.

The steamship *Europa*, Capt. MUIR, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived here at 11¾ o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those per the *Edinburgh* at New-York.

The *Europa* has 85 passengers for Boston and 185 for Halifax.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 17th, and at Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 18th inst.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th inst.

The ship *Orion*, from Matanzas, had arrived at Liverpool with six hundred bales of cotton and $12,000 in specie.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

INTERVIEW OF SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS WITH EARL RUSSELL REGARDING THE MEXICAN TRADE.

On the 16th instant a deputation of shippers and merchants interested in the Mexican trade, waited on Earl RUSSELL. The importance of the interview was considerably enhanced by an announcement being made during its progress, that while the United States Government have been seizing British vessels bound to Matamoras without any contraband of war being on board of them, Mr. ADAMS has been giving a special license for a ship to proceed from England to Matamoras, free from any interference by American cruisers, to carry supplies, which are stated to consist of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in their war with France.

It was also shown that the interference of the Federal cruisers with the Mexican trade had the effect of enabling the Americans to establish a monopoly.

The immediate object of the deputation was to elicit from the Government some assurance of protection for the steamer *Sea Queen*, which is detained at Falmouth, waiting the decision of the Government.

A suggestion was made for the Government to send a mail agent in the ship who would represent an official guarantee that she was bound to the port for which she cleared. Earl RUSSELL promised to consider the proposal. He expressed much surprise on hearing of the detention of officers and supercargoes on board the *Peterhoff*, they not being criminals nor subject to criminal law.

THE PASS TO MATAMORAS GIVEN BY MINISTER ADAMS.

A policy of insurance was attempted to be effected at Lloyds on the 16th, the vessel being furnished with certificates from Minister ADAMS, addressed to Admiral DUPONT, dated from the United States Legation, London, and stating that Messrs. HOWELL & ZIRMAN had furnished Mr. ADAMS with evidence that the vessel was really bound to Matamoras with a cargo for the Mexicans, and he therefore cheerfully gave them certificates at their request.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Times'* editorial says, that Mr. ADAMS has transferred the policy of the Mexican land frontier to English ports of shipment by a system of passes for English goods and merchandise, without which they are not to reach the Mexican coast. The safeguard he has granted evidently has a money value, since it was produced at Lloyds, in order to obtain insurance. If it was likely to reduce the premium, it gave shippers an unfair advantage over all firms to which Mr. ADAMS, from caprice or misinformation, might refuse his pass. But the commerce of England will not accept exemption that gives it freedom of action on an American ticket of leave. All the coast of Mexico is neutral territory, and by no right can one of its ports be blockaded. In continuing our commercial intercourse with Mexico, we deny even the liability to any detention or interruption. The traffic is legitimate, and cannot be carried on in the fetters of permits and certificates from the United States Legation. English merchants cannot go as suppliants to foreign Ministers for licenses to transact business. The whole proceeding is monstrous, whether as a calculation or a blunder.

The *Times'* City Article gives further particulars of the affair. It says:

"The gentlemen named in the pass by Mr. ADAMS, are Mr. HOWELL, an American contractor, and Gen. ZIRMAN, of the Mexican army; and it was the agents of those who attempted to effect the insurance. Mr. ADAMS, in a letter, said he granted the certificates on account of the creditable object in view. That object was to ship arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in the war against France. The insurance proposed was £80,000 on the arms, and £30,000 on the ship's freight."

The *Globe* gives the report that Mr. ADAMS felt so chagrined at the publication of his letter to the Federal Admiral, that he visited the city to censure the indiscretion of the parties who gave it publicity.

INCREASED IRRITATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The *Daily News* says there can be no doubt that the irritation between England and the United States is gradually increasing. There are, unquestionably, faults on both sides. But, except in the case of the *Alabama*, it is impossible to point to any one act which offers just ground of complaint. Earl RUSSELL is no doubt determined to do all he can to prevent another *Alabama* affair. *But unless his efforts are supported by public opinion, they will be unavailing; and certainly, unless the temper of the country alters, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided.*

THE ALEXANDRA AND OTHER MATTERS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 16th, Mr. HORSFALL gave notice of his intention to call attention to the seizure of the gunboat *Alexandra* at Liverpool.

Lord R. CECIL asked if it was true that spies had been sent to Liverpool to watch the dock-yards and the Confederate agents.

Sir G. GREY denied that any spies had been employed by the Government. The facts were these: Earl RUSSELL had received a letter from the American Minister, containing various allegations in reference to the infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act at Liverpool. The Mayor of Liverpool had consequently been requested to make inquiries, but no suggestion had been made as to the manner in which such inquiries should be made. He was afterward informed that the Head Constable of Liverpool had made inquiries, and that neither the Mayor nor Watch Committee had raised any objection.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Mr. COBDEN gave notice of the following motion, to follow Mr. HORSFALL's, which is to come up on the 24th, in reference to the seizure of the *Alexandra*:

"To invite the attention of the House, from motives of national self-interest and obligations of implied international engagements, by which the British Government is called upon for a vigilant and rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act, which forbid the furnishing of ships-of-war to a belligerent Power, to be employed against another Power with which this country is at peace."

THE "GREENBACK" FORGERIES.

An investigation had taken place at Sheffield regarding the forgery of American Treasury notes in that town by two persons named HIRST and LEGGE, engravers and lithographers. It was shown that large amounts had been issued in fives, tens and twenty dollar notes, principally tens. The case was remanded to the 5th of May.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON WARRANTS.

The *Daily News* says there is an impression that the Confederate Government cotton warrants are in circulation in England, but it is announced that such of these documents as were created previous to the Confederate loan have been reduced through the medium of that operation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Field Marshal Lord SEATON, an old Peninsular and Waterloo hero, died on the 17th, aged 87.

Rumor points to Lord DE GREY as the successor of Sir G. C. LEWIS, as Secretary of War.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. GLADSTONE made the annual financial statement, as follows: Estimates of revenue for the coming year, £71,490,000; estimated expenditures, £67,749,000, showing a surplus of three and three-quarter millions of pounds.

In view of this surplus Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to reduce the duty on tea to one shilling a pound, and so to readjust the income tax, that only incomes of over £200 per annum are to be taxed in the full amount, and all below being dealt with on a regular scale. These two reductions, it is estimated, will almost amount to the surplus revenue. The duty on chicory is brought up to the level of that of coffee. Sundry small changes in license fees, etc., complete the recommendations.

Mr. GLADSTONE made an elaborate speech, in the course of which he stated his belief that the increase of trade with France had more than balanced the loss of trade occasioned by the American war.

The English papers generally regard Mr. GLADSTONE's financial statement with great satisfaction, and it is believed that his measures will pass without opposition.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the arrangements with the Galway Steamship Company were not yet so far completed as to enable the Government to make a positive proposal or to know absolutely what would be its duty to do.

POLAND.

The Paris *Pays* says the dispatches of England, France and Austria were presented to the Court of Russia on the 17th.

A Vienna dispatch says the question threatened to assume greater complications.

Great excitement prevailed in Norway and Sweden regarding Poland.

The Courts of Italy and Poland had conveyed to St. Petersburgh their adhesion to the notes of the three Powers.

The Revolutionary Committee has divided Poland into twenty-three districts, each to furnish four hundred men, and pay taxes.

Since the publication of the amnesty, it is asserted that the movements of the insurgents had become more active.

Numerous engagements are reported, and an attack on Kalish was daily expected.

SPAIN.

NAPOLEON had addressed an autograph letter to the Queen of Spain, in rather pressing terms, on behalf of the imprisoned Protestants.

GREECE.

It is stated that Bavaria has entered a special protest against the occupation of the Greek throne by any King not belonging to the Bavarian dynasty.

The National Assembly of Greece has formed a new Ministry, and voted thanks to England for the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands.

A Copenhagen journal says that the difficulties which opposed the acceptance of the throne of Greece by Prince WILLIAM, of Denmark, have been removed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Monday, March 9, via SUEZ.

We learn that the Imperialists have been again defeated at Shaoushing for want of besieging material.

Admiral KUPER has proceeded to Japan, where an outbreak and military hostilities are reported.

Shirtings are advancing.

In Tea there is nothing doing.

Silk is firm.

Exchange 6s. 2¼d.

CANTON, Saturday, March 14.

Cotton goods are higher.

Exchange, 4s. 8¾d.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, March 31.

Cotton goods are still advancing.

Exchange, 2s. ¼d.

Freights to London, 92s. 6d.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The French mails had arrived at Lisbon with Rio Janeiro dates to March 23. Coffee was quoted 7$000 for good firsts. Stock 115,000 bags. Exchange on London 27¼d.

At Pernambuco exchange was at 26d.; White Sugar 9$500; Brown, 2$000; cotton, 17$000.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Saturday, April 18.

The Bourse closed very dull at 69f. 60c. for the Rentes.

LONDON, Sunday, April 19.

Sweden is actively engaged in reorganizing her navy and completing her maritime defences.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was safely floated from the "gridiron" last night.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The following paragraph appears in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, and it has attracted considerable attention:

"The growing hostility of the United States toward England is exciting uneasiness in London. *The last dispatches from the Washington Government have a character of increasing irritation.*"

The London *Times* is very bitter on the letter of the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS, to Admiral DUPONT, exempting a certain ship for Mexico from seizure, and calls it an arrogant assumption. It says there has been nothing equal to it since Papish bulls were issued from Rome overriding the laws of England. It adds:

"The exercise of the slightest authority by Foreign Ministers in England *is not to be permitted for one moment after the assumption of power either condemning or absolving, is made known.*"

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firm and advancing.

Money was easy.

A reduction of the Bank minimum rate of discount was expected.

There was considerable excitement in the Tea market under the reduction of the duty, and all qualities were higher.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 18.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 64,000 bales. The market has been buoyant and prices are ½d.@1d. higher. Of the sales 14,000 were to speculators and 19,500 to exporters. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the above noted advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair.		Middling.	
Orleans	25d.	Orleans	22d.
Mobile	24d.	Mobile	21¼d.
Uplands	24d.	Uplands	21d.

The stock in port is estimated at 391,000 bales, of which 47,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market prices are still advancing, but sales are small.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Flour very dull, with a downward tendency; American, 20s.@23s. 6d. Wheat dull, and partially easier; Red Western and Southern, 7s. 6d.@9s. 3d.; White Western and Southern, 10s.@11s. Corn heavy, and 3d. lower; Mixed, 28s.

PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef flat and 2s. lower, mostly on the lower qualities. Pork steady. Bacon irregular. Butter still declining and irregular. Lard steady, at 36s.@39s. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Sugar firmer. Coffee firm. Rice tending upward. Ashes steady; Pots 30s., Pearls 31s. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine, sales small at 105s. Petroleum firmer, sales at 1s. 7d.@1s. 9d. for Refined and 11s. 3d.@11s. 6d. for Crude. Cod Oil firm, at 49s.@50s. 10d. Linseed Oil very dull, at 43s.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18.

BARINGS' Circular reports BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. IRON quiet but steady. SUGAR firm and partially 6d. higher. TEA buoyant and ½d.@1d. higher; Common Congou, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 2d. COFFEE firm. RICE steady. TALLOW heavy at 42s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still declining; sales at 105s. RESIN firm but 27s. SPERM OIL dull at £88; COD OIL £48 10s. LINSEED OIL tending upward; sales at 43s. LINSEED CAKES active at £9 10s.@£9 15s. PETROLEUM firm at 12s.@13s. 6d. for Crude.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Small sales at 41@43 discount for Illinois Central Shares, and 46¼@47¼ for Eries.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 92¾@92⅞ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £265,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 18—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 12,000 bale, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and holders demand an advance.

BREADSTUFFS dull and easier.

PROVISIONS heavy.

PRODUCE steady. Cod Oil advancing; sales at £49 10s.@£50.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18—Evening.

Consols for Money, 92¾@92⅞.

Erie Shares, 45@46. Illinois Centrals, 44¼@43¼ discount.

HAVRE, Friday, April 17.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 12,500 bales. Market buoyant, and considerably higher. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 310f.; do. bas, 290f. Stock in port, 23,500 bales.

OPERATIONS ON THE TENNESSEE.

Return of Gen. Ellet's Marine Brigade to Cairo—Dispersion of Rebel Guerrillas—Destruction of Grist and Saw-Mills, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 30.

Gen. ELLET's marine brigade, on its return from the expedition up the Tennessee River, was fired on by the rebels under Major WHITE. The fire was returned by the gunboats. The rebels fled with a loss of 15 killed and 20 wounded, Major WHITE mortally. Our loss was two killed and four wounded. Gen. ELLET has destroyed every grist and saw-mill and every distillery on the upper Tennessee, besides 500,000 feet of lumber. The towns of Hamburgh and Eastport were also destroyed.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Visit of the Governor of Delaware—Secretary Seward at Yorktown—Soldier Shot in the Fortress—Cannonading on the Nansemond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 29.

Gov. Wm. Cannon, of Delaware, Adjt.-Gen. S. M. Harrington, Col. Curtis, Dr. Wm. D. Nolan, E. C. Stotesenburg, Prof. Porter and Dr. Garrett, arrived from Baltimore this morning, and left at 1 P. M. for Yorktown and Gloucester Point, on a visit to the Delaware regiments stationed at those places.

The steamer *Carrie Martin*, Capt. WILLARD MARTIN, arrived here at 9 P. M. on the 28th inst., from Yorktown, with Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and son, and Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary.

Private PARKER, of the Third New-York regiment, was shot inside of Fortress Monroe last night at 11 o'clock, by the guard on duty. PARKER was much respected by his fellow soldiers in the regiment, and at the time was passing, when it is supposed he was not aware the countersign was required, and did not halt when required to do so by the guard, whereupon the latter shot him, killing him instantly. It is regarded as a deplorable affair, but no fault of the guard. This is as near the facts as we can attain until the investigation.

Some cannonading has been going on up the Nansemond since yesterday morning, when the steamers *Commerce* and *Star* ran the rebel batteries with great credit to their commanders, Lieuts. ROWE and HORTON, both of the Ninety-ninth New-York. Our batteries on the opposite side of the river replied to the rebel batteries, to draw their attention as much as possible from the two boats, and that seems to have caused the cannonading to be kept up ever since.

OPERATIONS BY THE BLOCKADERS.

Official Reports of Recent Captures.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT reports to the Navy Department that on the 8th inst. he captured the steamer *J. D. Clark*. She had on board Maj. HOWARD of the rebel Commissary Department, who was making extensive arrangements for the crossing of cattle over to the eastern shore of the river at various places, all of which was frustrated by his capture.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the English schooner *St. George* by the United States steamer *Mount Vernon*. The vessel was attempting to run the blockade off New Inlet, and was seized by our steamer close in with Fort Fisher. Her master acknowledged having run the blockade several times. The cargo of the *St. George* consisted chiefly of salt, rum and merchandise.

The schooner *Nettie* was captured on the 28th of March by the United States steamer *South Carolina*, about 25 miles east of Port Royal, with a cargo of cotton, mostly damaged. The Captain and crew admitted having run out of Charleston a few nights previous.

On the night of the 10th, three vessels were captured whilst attempting to run the blockade off Charleston, namely: a brig and schooner laden with salt, and a sloop with cotton. They were sent North by Commodore TURNER.

The United States steamer *New London* reports the capture, on the 3d inst., of the British schooner *Tampico*, bound from Sabine Pass to the Balize, with 118 bales of cotton.

On the 12th inst., the same vessel, off Sabine Pass, picked up the officers and others of a small boat while attempting to land. Among them was Capt. CHARLES FOWLER, who commanded the steamer *Josiah Bell* at the time of the capture of the *Morning Light*. FOWLER had a commission from Major-Gen. MAGRUDER, of the rebel army, giving him exclusive control of their "squadron," as they call it, at Sabine Pass.

GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY MOVING.

The Pontoons Laid at Port Royal on Tuesday Night.

Four Army Corps Thrown Across on Wednesday Morning.

CANNONADING AND MUSKETRY HEARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 30.

A gentleman who has just returned from the Army of the Potomac, brings the following report of the proceedings in that direction:

The pontoons are said to have been laid on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning across the river at Port Royal.

Yesterday morning, at daylight, the troops began to cross, and by 10 o'clock A. M., four *corps d'armée* are said to have crossed in safety.

Cannonading and severe firing have been heard on this side of the river.

The sutlers have been ordered away from Aquia Creek.

Narrow Escape of Col. Taylor, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Guerrillas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEFT WING, Monday Evening, April 27, 1863.

Col. TAYLOR, of the First Pennsylvania cavalry, was attacked by a party of guerrillas last night, and had a narrow escape. Being officer of the picket line extending down the Rappahannock, near Port Conway, he was riding out, accompanied by six men, for the purpose of inspecting the pickets, when a band of some thirty guerrillas suddenly fired and then charged upon them, killing one horse, capturing one prisoner, and shooting the Colonel's hat away. The men immediately put spurs to their horses and succeeded in penetrating a dense forest, where they remained concealed till this morning, the pursuing party at one time coming within thirty feet of them. Col. TAYLOR made his way back to Falmouth this morning, and was treated by our infantry pickets, and conducted to Maj. PLASNER, of the Thirty-third New-York. The Orderly who brought him in was a detached man from his own regiment. Of course he was immediately released. J.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Evidences of Union Sentiment Among the People.

Experiences of a Fugitive Unionist—Indications of Weakness Among the Rebels—Prices at Richmond.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 25, 1863.

Among the recent arrivals of fugitives from the South, I have met with one from the Central region of North Carolina, whose career, from its singularity, is calculated to awaken curiosity and interest. Mr. BRYAN TYSON is a native of Randolph County in that State, where he has resided the greater portion of his life. He is a man of profound religious convictions and experiences, is about 33 years of age, of great simplicity and sincerity of manners. He rendered himself obnoxious to the rebel authorities by the publication of a small volume, entitled *A Ray of Light, or a Conservative Treatise on the Sectional Troubles*, with other essays of a similar character. In this work, a copy of which he has placed in my hands, he mildly but firmly urges upon the people of the South that the act of secession was uncalled for; that it was not brought about fairly, by submitting the question to the popular vote; and that the only wise and safe course is to return to the Union. He points out, in his brief review, the acts resorted to by the secession leaders to deceive the people, and to precipitate them into the rebellion; and sustains his allegations by facts and citations, some of which are familiar to the public on this side the lines, and some of which, I believe, are new to us.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with this book, if we except the singular narrative of the religious experiences of the author, is the fact that it was printed at Raleigh during last Summer, under the author's proper name, and sent immediately to JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet and Congress, as well as to the Legislature of North Carolina! The printing, it is true, was done clandestinely, and the book was mailed before its character was known; but so far as the author was concerned, there was no attempt at concealment. The consequence, as might have been expected, was, that he was arrested, and for a time imprisoned at Raleigh; but he was in a few days released by VANCE, the rebel Governor, with the injunction that he was to make no further publication of his books. This he agreed to, but subsequently broke his engagement, from a strong conviction of duty, and upon the reflection that his arrest was illegal.

Although Mr. TYSON has not said so, I cannot doubt that he owes his enlargement to the conviction in the minds of the rebels—founded in his averments in his book that he has received direct revelations from Heaven—that he is deranged. Yet I have no hesitation in declaring that I regard him as perfectly sane, at least as it respects all sublunary affairs, whatever may be thought of his claim to apostleship. There is this to be said, at least, in behalf of his revelations, that they are all good in themselves, so far as he has shadowed them forth, and that they have made him a profoundly earnest friend of peace, Union and humanity.

The epoch of Mr. TYSON's heavenly communications is not recent—that is to say, it dates back to the year 1848, and had no special reference to the events of the present day. He was at the time about 18 years old, and at school. His story is deeply interesting, and impresses the reader with a perfect confidence in his sincerity. There can be no doubt that the visions and revelations have all the force of realities to his mind, whatever may be thought of them by third persons; and the perusal of his narrative cannot fail to inspire respect for him. He had probably, at that time, never heard the name of SWEDENBORG, and he informs me that he is still ignorant of his writings; while the spirit rappings had not then commenced, I believe.

He informs us that God had intimated to him a grand plan for the diffusion of the Gospel, and for the salvation of the whole of mankind; but he neglected repeated invitations to visit the world of light, where he was to have greater truths revealed to him, and to learn the whole plan of God; and thus he has forfeited His approbation, and has received no more revelations. He admits that he has fallen into sin, and thus wandered away from the path of light and truth. But he never gave up entirely, and still clings to his spiritual experiences, with the faith of a martyr. Among other things revealed to him, he was deeply impressed with the idea that he was called to do something for the African race. He thinks that if he had obeyed the heavenly invitation, he would have had his whole duty revealed to him in this regard; but in the absence of that perfect light, he came to the conclusion that all that was required of him was to inculcate humane treatment of Slaves. Accordingly, without deciding against the lawfulness of Slavery as an institution, he only recommends its reformation; and especially enjoins a legal prohibition of cruel whippings. I am clear, that if he ever receives the fuller revelation which he declined to receive when it was offered him, he will find that he has fallen a long way short of his duty as it regards this question. His instincts and impulses are all right, and nothing but the overwhelming pressure of a cruel and barbarous public opinion could have kept his noble heart in the fetters of Slavery. He is himself a slaveholder, but I am quite certain that that circumstance would not have weighed a feather in the mind of such a man, who has now sacrificed all for the sake of what he regards as truth and duty.

Mr. TYSON informs me that the Union sentiment is strong in the central counties of North Carolina, including Randolph, parts of Chatham, Moore, and Alamance. The people combine together and arm themselves to resist the conscription. He has seen eight men thus armed at one house. It is rather dangerous for the conscript officers to go about alone. In making his escape he had no difficulty in finding friends in the eastern part of the State who gave him information as to the best route to pursue. He received such advice from a Confederate Captain, who, with nearly his whole company, is for the Union. He also received aid and comfort from negroes, and the last night he spent in the rebel lines was in the house of a negro slave, who the next morning ferried him across the river. There were several Union men in the last Legislature. Fifteen of them refused to vote supplies for carrying on the war, and voted against resolutions in favor of the war. Gov. VANCE told him if his book had been published before the war commenced it might have done good, but that now it is too late. From another source I learn that VANCE, who commanded a regiment at Newbern before he was elected Governor, and before the place was captured, freely declared that he was no Secessionist, and that he took up arms because North Carolina required it. But the truth is that North Carolina did not require it; and he and others like him are merely the tools of JEFF. DAVIS and his conspirators, who have ever held the Unionists of North Carolina in contempt. Gov. STANLY had many opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of North Carolina. He states that the feeling of hatred of South Carolina is intense, while the South Carolinians in turn detest the North Carolinians almost as much the Yankees.

The inclosed statement of prices at Richmond is from a respectable man, who has just come from that place:

Flour, ⅌ bbl	$35@40	Cheese, ⅌ lb	1 75
Hams ⅌ lb	1 75	Cabbage, ⅌ head	1 00
Bacon, sides	1 70	Turnip Tops, bu-pk	75
Corn Meal ⅌ bush	14 00	Material for 2 shirts	20 00
Beef, ⅌ lb	1 00	Spool Cotton, ⅌ spool	1 00
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	6 00	Pins, ⅌ paper	50
Sweet, ⅌ bush	12 00	Coat	150 00
Sugar, ⅌ lb	1 30	Pants	55 00
Tea ⅌ lb	16 00	Vest	25 00

Allowance for soldiers—3 oz. meat each per day, bacon; 5 lbs. flour for each mess of 7 men.

Apple Brandy $25 ⅌ gallon; Whisky, $30 to $75 ⅌ gallon. SPECTATOR.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Advance of the Rebel Lines in Front of Gen. Rosecrans.

BOASTS OF THE REBEL COMMANDERS.

MURFREESBORO, Thursday, April 30.

The near approach of the rebel forces has afforded opportunities to deserters to come into our lines. Seventeen came in to-day. They confirm the report of the rebel advance to a point north of Duck River. Some say POLK's troops have moved eight miles north of Shelbyville, on the road to Murfreesboro, and that HARDEE was at War Trail; BRAGG at Bell Buckle. They say it is BRECKINRIDGE who is at Manchester, and speak of him as commanding a force. Rumors of reinforcements are confirmed, but the statements generally look like exaggeration. Deserters say the rebel Commanders talk boldly and loudly of their intention to drive ROSECRANS out of Tennessee. Their men get a quarter ration of bacon, but plenty of meal.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS TO HAVE THEIR ARMS.

The Secretary of War has acceded to the request of Senator MORGAN and Gen. SPRAGUE, relative to mustering out the thirty-eight New-York regiments, whose term of service shortly expires. An order will be issued, to-morrow, that the regiments retain their arms until they reach home, when they will be immediately mustered out and paid all arrears and bounty money.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The falling off in revenue from excise, from the estimates made by Commissioner BOUTWELL, upon data at the time correct and justified by the statistics of the country, has been frightfully great, and it is still diminishing. The cause of this is the very general neglect to comply with many of the requirements of the Revenue Act in regard to the use of stamps, and the prodigious extent to which stamps once used are fraudulently detached from the instruments to which they were affixed, and used again. The business of collecting stamps, even canceled postage stamps, is organized in all great cities, and their resale for use is a commerce of large proportions. Commissioner LEWIS is actively exploring this new villainy, and maturing plans that shall at once punish its authors and effectually protect the revenue.

FAST DAY.

Fast was observed with great strictness here. The Government offices were all closed, the publication of the newspapers suspended, stores shut, and divine services were performed in all the churches. In the evening Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND preached a sermon of pronounced Anti-Slavery and Anti-Secession character.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Over a hundred rebel prisoners, captured on Tuesday night, were brought here to-day. Among them are a number of officers, including Lieut.-Col. HANLEY, Sixth Louisiana.

PROMOTED.

First Lieut. COATES BATES, son of the Attorney-General, of the Eleventh Regular Infantry, has been promoted to a Captaincy, and assigned to duty on Gen. HOOKER's Staff.

DEATH OF A NAVY PAYMASTER.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the death of Assistant Paymaster FREDERICK R. CURTIS, of the United States steam-sloop *Pawnee*.

Fast Day at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 30.

The National Fast was observed by the total suspension of business. In the churches eloquent sermons were preached, especially applicable to the occasion.

—Whisky sells in Little Rock, Ark., at $2 50 a drink.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

ITS LOCAL OBSERVANCE.

Sermons of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Revs. Drs. Adams, Bellows, Cheever, Dutcher, Littlejohn, Storrs, Tyng, Kalloch, Vinton, Sloan, Raphael, Isaacs, and Others.

OUR NATIONAL SINS AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

In conformity with the President's Proclamation of the 30th of March, yesterday was very generally set apart by the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn as an occasion for fasting and prayer. The public buildings and private stores were closed, and business of every nature was suspended for the day. The churches of all denominations, save the Roman Catholic, were open, and in the majority of them appropriate services were held. The attendance upon the religious services was unusually large, and the congregations seemed impressed with the deep solemnity of the occasion and a consciousness of its necessity.

Sermon of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

An immense congregation assembled at Plymouth Church, yesterday, to hear what Rev. H. W. BEECHER might say concerning the propriety of fasting and praying, before he goes to Europe. Before preaching, Mr. BEECHER announced that Miss DICKINSON would speak, on Saturday night, at the Cooper Institute, and administered a caustic and ironic rebuke to the Directors of the New-York Academy, who, in their purity of purpose, refused her permission to speak in that edifice, because she was "a woman, and spoke on politics." He also congratulated the people of Brooklyn on the fact that they, too, were blessed with a sanctified set, who, on the same ground, refused the lady the use of their Academy.

Upon this, Prof. RAYMOND, one of the Directors of the Academy, rose from his seat, and quietly remarked that the reverend gentleman was in error, and that so far as the Brooklyn Academy was concerned, the statement was untrue.

At this, Mr. CHARLES GOULD half arose, and insisted, that the fact was as Mr. BEECHER had stated, and that gentleman then said that while he was corrected by one of the Directors, the Director was in turn corrected by one who ought to know, but that doubtless the papers would settle their little differences; and in the meantime, Miss DICKINSON would speak at the Cooper Institute.

The fact of the case is, that the Academy is engaged for every night in this and the coming week with the exception of three nights, of which Mrs. JOHN WOOD has the refusal.

After which Mr. BEECHER preached from the following text:

Go through, go through the gates; prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.—*Isaiah, lxii: 10.*

The prophet saw a great way farther down than we see yet, and there are intimations already glowing predictions of the condition of the people and of the nationalities of the earth that are far beyond our comprehension and our faith. It seems strange to hear a voice of authority and solemnity sounding from so far back when as yet there were none of these things, declaring as a part of divine sovereignty the great Christian truth of democracy. Then, when jealous sovereigns reigned everywhere; then, when the nobles leagued together, and oppressed all that the monarch spared; then, when the great men and the rich men wealthy accounted themselves to be precious in the sight of God according to the weight of their treasure or the corruption of their luxuries—to hear the voice in these early periods sounding out, Prepare ye the way of the people—not of the Government, not of orders, not of monarchs, but of the people—cast up the highway, for there has never been a path made for them. Roads had been for kings to walk in, and roads had been for strong and rich men to walk in; but they had not to cut a new road with their engineering, for there was no place for the common people to walk with honor and dignity and a condition of protection. Cast up the highway, gather out the stones, that they should not stumble—lift up a standard for the people. Brave old prophet! Grand utterance! and how long that seed lay buried without a rising up! Blessed be God, that we live in a time when we begin to see some of the fruit of the harvest of that seed!

This is a nation of the people. Our history and circumstances point us out as, above all others, raised up to expound and to exhibit the prosperity of the free, intelligent common people. No other theory than this can account for the past or connect together the varied threads of seemingly dissimilar sources; but if you take this, the whole pattern of our history glows out symbolically and beautifully. This seems to have been the Divine purpose, predicted all the way down through the well-flowing record, repeated and repeated, to call out at last, in effect and in history, and bear hitherward the fulfillment of the decree and the command. There have been eminent and thoroughly-tested examples of government by monarchies, limited and absolute, and little remained to be learned of the effect of government, in so far as it was conducted by these forms of government. We have had nobles and special orders of every form and combination, and whatever could be done for the good of the people by such means of government had been found out, and it is not likely that there will be any experiment that will add to the knowledge and the experience of the world in that direction. We have had also priestly governments, and we know how much can be done for the people by hierarchies—and we know that it is precious little. Under all skies, with and without commerce, warlike or peaceful, placed among civilized and in savage nations, we have had these various governments tried in various ways, until there is no longer any need of them for the sake of finding out what either kind can do. There is nothing new respecting them to be discovered or hoped for. There has also been an attempt at developing, in early times, a free Government. There were elements of democratic government in the Jewish; they were but single elements, but no consistent whole. All early attempts at free government were not sufficient to demonstrate either the true nature or excellence of free governments. There is much to be learned on this subject. They were based more on the liberty of the State, without the elevation of its citizens, than upon an intelligent doctrine of freedom by the elevation of individual citizens. The liberty of Greece, the liberty of ancient republics, was a liberty of the community, a very different thing from the liberty of the individuals of the community, and so, secondly, of the nation itself.

They took hold at the wrong end, which is not surprising. In that early day, men naturally borrowed from monarchical Governments the belief that the State was worth so much more than any other man in it, as the whole is worth more than a single unit, and they did not discover that the way to make the whole worth anything is to make each unit as high as possible. There was lacking these fundamental religious ideas of personal virtue, or self-government, or intelligence, without which there can be no such thing as regulated freedom. There were not yet found out either those instruments of Government by means of which the affairs of State could be administered, the laws maintained and the rights and liberties of the citizens guarded; for the institutions of liberty are as indispensable, almost, as the ideas of liberty itself. Courage is the only thing that makes armor good for anything, but all the courage in the world is good for little unless men have arms of offense and defense; and, without the spirit of liberty, no government is good for anything. It is a thing of growth, of progress, and as in the volcanic period, in the early geologic periods, there were many growths that perished, preparing the way for other growths upon the same soil; so, step by step, we have come to a soil which is capable of bearing Republics. There were insuperable reasons why that experiment of the liberty of the people could not be tried elsewhere than here. Europe was preoccupied by other Governments, and to plant liberty there was like planting corn among the forests of America. And there could not have been a consistent liberty in Europe, except by the most violent, radical and sudden changes; and, amid the remnants of so many laws and customs, it would have been a subject of dispute whether it was the principle of liberty that was introduced, or the principle already there that brought forth the benefit. It is doubted to this day whether it is the common people that make the State rich, or the State that makes the common people rich. Nor was there a condition of the common people on which this liberty could be built. There is nothing in the world more certain than that a Republican Government requires the best people in their best estate to make it permanent and possible. There is no other government in the world that demands so much of its people, no other that gives so much back to them. It requires the largest

amount of the intelligence and the moral tone and feeling; it requires that they should give to it that which is most manly, and most manly under the most correct conditions; but we find no such conditions to begin an experiment of liberty to have existed there. God had something better for the race; He had saved out a sphere for the grand experiment of the liberty of the common people. He sent hither, first, to this newly opened continent, a few. Men of intense and almost fanatical faith in human rights and liberty came hither, and were suffered to come in small numbers, and have complete and almost unobstructed possession of the community. The early Colonial or Ante-Revolutionary period may be considered the trial step of Republicanism. The obscurity and the contempt of our forefathers, and of their community in the eyes of Europe, was of itself another instance of the Providential wisdom and goodness of God; for, had Europe then once believed in the liberty of liberty and in its possibility; had there been given to them the spirit of malign foresight by which they should have seen what the probabilities of strength were, to be here developed in the days of our early weakness, they would have tampered with us, they would have settled upon us institutions that we could not have shaken off; but they let us alone until it was too late to meddle. The sympathies of the monarchical element of Europe are against us. I mean against the free people of the North. We had allies, and we had enemies where we least expected them. While we were watching the ocean lest our enemies should come with crowns on their heads, they were hatching in our swamps and bayous; out of our own morasses we have had our adversaries, and not out of the great sea.

Now, we are to judge of our duties, of their fulfillment, and so of our delinquencies and of our sins, and of the elevation of this nation, and of its mission among the peoples of the earth. We should look things right in the face, and in speaking of them, I divest myself of all special relation to parties and theologies and schools, and call you to do the same. There was a time—it was the inspiration of some generations of our former citizens—that this nation was raised up to be the right hand of God in this world. It is a grand national fact, but there is reason to fear that, from a variety of causes, this spirit has declined, and that our people have come to view this nation almost wholly from a selfish stand-point and in its relations to their own immediate good. For fifty years this nation has plunged into enterprises and gained a prosperity which have almost materialized it. In some respects, this course of prosperity has been beneficial, for there cannot be a prosperous people that have no enterprise. Laziness breed diseases; running streams breed health, and a nation must be active, laborious. We have had prosperity, but I fear that it will be found that we have consumed conscience, conscience, and that there has been attending it the substitution for moral qualities of commercial qualities, and there is already developing from it a plutocracy and the setting of success by the power of wealth. *Where wealth has been earned by honest industry, it becomes the symbol of a man's virtues;* and the wealth of a man thus earned becomes the insignia and the sign of his good desert; but when rich men confederate and employ their wealth as a power of influence, they become a plutocracy, already beginning to show itself in this country; and to-day I think the most alarming danger of this nation is the power and facilities of bribery. Wealth corrupts legislation—it buys and sells its functions. Albany, Harrisburgh, the municipal legislation of New-York City, need no notes nor commentaries. If we go down, the shadow goes back on the dial in every nation in Europe. If we maintain liberty and triumph over all its intestine enemies, the sun will rise at midnight then. If we succeed, there is not a dungeon in Europe that will not have songs in the night; there is not a captive in Europe that will not soften his chains with tears shed to hear that liberty is triumphant once more. If the old Stars and Stripes are borne again in every part of this land, and over all the world in our national ships, and is everywhere the blood-sealed ensign of liberty, then the millennial day will dawn over the mountain and over the land, the birds of night will again hoot and shriek and hide themselves, and the eagle come forth to sail to the heavens, everywhere the symbol of power and of liberty. In connection with that I must speak to you of the slave, and I claim the right, in the name of the Lord God, to call him my brother. His tears are my tears; his wrongs are my injury. If he had been held to labor for reasons of political economy, I might have thought that was wrong; if he had been held to an abstemious diet, I might have said that was wrong; but there would have been two great wrongs committed. But my brother that wears a sable skin has never been permitted to call himself "Mine." The statutes in all the Slave States rise up between him and manhood, and declare that he is no longer man, but only chattel, and subject to the absolute control of him that owns him. Talk about the abuse of the slave system! I tell you it is not in the power of fiendish possibility to abuse it. When the statute says the slave is no longer a man, and by one legislative blast of lightning takes manhood from him, there can be no further abuse; and to-day, Republican law blazing the infamous light abroad, declares in the midst of this great Republic four millions of men to be denuded of their manhood. I shall not be sorry that I have denounced Slavery, that I have pleaded for the oppressed in the last Great Day, and every vote, every testimony that you have made for justice and for liberty, oh! it will rise up in that blessed moment and be sweeter to you than thrones are to the ambitious. I am hurt in my soul that religion itself has been corrupted, and that the pulpits of my brethren and our religion, by their silence or by direct positive teaching, have been perverted into justification of this system. I am sorry for the poor outcasts of New-York; I am sorry when I see men give way to passion—for these I have pity stronger than anything else; but I will confess to you that there is one class toward whom I feel void of pity and void of compassion. When I see holy and reverend Presidents of colleges that are spending their years to pervert the minds of those under their instructions, and make them believe that it is right to hold men in Slavery; when I behold men pleading with God himself for the destruction of his own image, I have no heart, I am adamant, I curse them. I fain would think some of them have repented in this life for the salvation of their souls; some, I fear, have died without repenting. Pray, pray, that you may not be surprised by such an eternity, nor such an awful terror of torment as they must have resting on them forever and forever, gnawing their hearts, gnawing their conscience. They have taken the blood of the atonement, that they might sanctify and seal men over to the devil.

I have attempted to fix your mind with intensity and directness and simplicity upon the great theories which we as Americans ought to think of on such a day as this. The days are coming to try us, to test our Christianity. God has opened the prison door, and we have a great responsibility resting upon us. I tremble when I think of the nation. I know not what shall befall us if we separate. I am no longer a prophet, and cannot tell whether we can trust the people to adjudicate the great questions of justice that are before them.

Sure I am that if this people are true to the *faith of their fathers, there will come emancipation and liberty. We can stand, if we* repent of the sin of oppression, if we can look at man as our brother, and treat him as such. The signs of the times are growing gradually better. But a few months ago you could look all round the horizon and you could not tell which was east north, west nor south. But I think we can tell now which way the sun is going to come. It is not risen, but there is twilight in the heavens. It is the sun coming, and it is the dawning sun of liberty. The sun is rolling up our orb again, and the long line of light is steadily coming, and the mountains are growing stronger against the east, and already we begin to see the bright symbol of American and enduring liberty. But more signs are in the air—day is coming; awake! awake! forsake the world's night and darkness; take up thy duties, chiefly those which concern virtue, purity, justice, truth and religion; call upon the name of God, and thy sun, rising to mid-day, shall stand a thousand years and never go down.

The above, being only a brief sketch, can give the reader but an imperfect idea of a discourse which, to say the least, was more than usually replete with illustration, argument and pathos.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Adams.

The morning services at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Pastor, were unusually interesting. The vast edifice was crowded, and the congregational singing excellent. The pulpit was occupied by Dr. Adams, Dr. Prentiss, Rev. Prof. Smith, Prof. Crosby, and Dr. Skinner, all of whom, in one way or another, assisted in conducting the services, which were purposely interspersed with more than the customary amount of singing and prayer, together with the reading of the President's Fast Day Proclamation. Dr. Adams discoursed as follows:

SERMON OF REV. DR. WM. ADAMS.

I have chiefly to say that there is a serious responsibility attached to the appointment and observance of this day. If it appear but a mere formality, a mere expedient for a special exigency, a mere parenthetical measure, it may be a mockery before God, and may result in mischief rather than good. Its great benefit will be in reviving great religious ideas, and in [illegible] them more thoroughly into our national life and character. There are sentiments embodied in this proclamation which, if they were drawn out into distinct statements, would present, each of them, a topic of discussion—great principles which ought to be carried into our national life. There is a conviction at the present moment that we need special interpositions of Divine Providence. None but an atheist, at this moment, could be insensible to this truth—that we are all dependent upon Almighty power. Happy will it be for us if our calamities turn our attention in the right direction. An acute analyzer of the human mind has said that "there is a disposition in man always to interpret calamities into judgments, and that this proves how deep-seated and universal is the power of the human conscience." The *Iliad* of Homer opens with a vision of a great army in great distress. A great pestilence had swept thousands into eternity, and the chiefs were alarmed, and, by special sacrifices and religious rites, endeavored to ascertain the cause of all this, believing that there was some offended divinity, whose agency had been at work in accomplishing all that great sorrow and distress. I think the conviction of religious minds is in the same direction; and, if it shall appear that those things [illegible] by [illegible] as judgments from God, then we shall [illegible] him in the right spirit, with a conviction of our sins, and humbling ourselves, God cannot be [illegible] people? If [illegible] projected this [illegible] in its observance [illegible] people, children and [illegible] ment devoting their thoughts to God, imploring his blessing, confessing their sins, acknowledging their entire dependence upon him, what blessings might we not anticipate to result from this service? The truths embodied in this document admit that there is such a thing as national life, and character, and national organic growth and development. Those who live at any particular time pass away, but the nation lives. Pharoah died, but Egypt lived. Cyrus and Darius passed away, but Persia continued. God punishes nations for their sins, and he punishes them in this world. Jeroboam will be called to account for all his tremendous iniquities in inducing the tribes to revolt, yet the consequences of that great revolt are to be visited upon the nation to which he belonged in this present life. But what do we mean by national sin? If we were to ask a promiscuous assembly, some would say Slavery; some, intemperance; some, Sabbath-breaking; idolatry of wealth. It may be this, or that; but carefully, correctly, what do we mean by national sins? Certainly those are national sins which are committed by our national rulers, the official representatives of the people. If this has been so in other nations, where the monarchs were hereditary, how much more true is it in ours, where the rulers are chosen by the people. Official acts which are contrary to the great laws of God, they are in a peculiar sense to be regarded as national sins. These sins are national which are so generally practiced as to be characteristic of the people. Many of these I might specify, but I am not to dwell at this time with those things that lie upon the surface. Of what account is it for us to dwell upon the ripples that lie upon the outside or visible surface of life, and not think of those principles which are deep down in our nation? What would you say if I should call your attention only to this one fact—Have we not almost deified this principle of personal liberty? Has not this developed itself into an intense selfishness and individualism, thus setting itself against authority, human and divine? And, when you come to combine that with all the opportunities which have been given us in the Providence of God, with such an untrodden continent before us, and such resources to be developed, it will take the form of love of money, of cupidity, of ambition, and a desire of attainment, which will blossom into intense materialism, dishonesty, corruption, or anything and everything but pure Christian patriotism. Now what a grand purpose this day will subserve, if, looking down into our own hearts, and the hearts of the nation, we should touch this great fact and should humble ourselves before God, acknowledging Him as the power that rules over us, and to whom we are to be subject in every thought and imagination. Great religious forces are behind us. We have had one religious age in our country. We desire that it may be renewed, *and that God may be recognized as our great President; that we shall not dare to put forth our own* will in opposition to his. We must have a theocracy recognizing the supremacy of God. For one, I see no hope for this country of ours—venturing upon such tremendous experiments as we have—but in that radical change of the human soul by the power of God's word and Spirit that shall make us all obedient children of God, and disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. When you have listened to those Sabbath-day inculcations, you have perhaps a superficial idea that religion is the soothing and conciliating agency to operate upon the weak or the dying alone; but it is the foundation of States, the formation of character. It is the only foundation for our institutions, for our living republican self-government. We must be religious people, thoroughly versed in this great law of obedience to our Lord and Saviour. God blessed the United States of America so as to bring us to a better, practical, purer and simpler religion. Then, indeed, we shall find the fear and favor of the Lord, and not if we look upon any particular measure and keep out of mind this radical change of human soul. We shall be greatly deceived if we think that, by the removal of Slavery, we shall of course immediately prosper to the end of time as long as the sun and moon shall endure. How greatly are we deluded; for, remove the social and political questions to be solved, and still there remains the great human question, the subjection of the soul, the individual will of every citizen of the country to the law of our God. Let us pray that this day may be so observed that these great ideas shall be revived, extended and perpetuated throughout our country.

Prof. Prentiss followed in a similar train of thought, and, after singing and prayer, the meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by Prof. Crosby.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Bellows.

At All Souls' Church a large congregation assembled to listen to the Fast Day sermon of Dr. Bellows. Prayer was offered by Dr. Osgood, and hymns appropriate to the peculiar character of the day were sung. Dr. Bellows selected for his text the 29th, 30th and 31st verses of the 5th Chapter of Jeremiah, and began by alluding to the necessity our country has for prayer, and the eminent fitness of the President's setting apart such a day as this. Every nation has abundant cause to confess its sins and supplicate the Divine forgiveness; but ours has peculiar reason to acknowledge its unfaithfulness. For we have grievously sinned against light, humanity and love. With all our advantages of personal liberty, of a free religion, of schools and the pious example and teachings of our fathers, in all these so highly favored above other nations, it is not enough that we surpass foreign peoples, and even the best of them, in general morality. The question is, are we in any fair degree equal in our piety to our talents, opportunities and blessings? We have enjoyed, as a people, singular advantages, and our responsibility is relative. This American people must either be the best or the guiltiest people on God's earth. There can be no doubt that for twenty-five years past the American people has been making progress in everything rather than morals and piety. In all arts and sciences there has been rapid advancement. We have become a more cultured, more tasteful, more quiet and more graceful a people. Yet, although there is more good taste, good sense and decorum, there is no more principle. In respect of morals there is no corresponding advance. Nay, there has rather been a degeneration, and sufficiently so to deserve and invoke the solemn warnings of Providence. These twenty-five years have been essentially a time of externalities, of compromises and concessions. Every one has been seeking to make money, and everything has accommodated itself to the money-maker. In politics, in theology, art, society, religion, there is less real sturdy principle than there was a quarter of a century ago—less earnestness, less faith, less devotion. As a consequence, we have little substantial reading, almost no earnest poetry; we have twenty times as many artists, and a hundred times as many patrons of art, but fewer earnest and devoted in their profession. We have splendid churches; but where are the saints? We have eloquent preachers; but where is the old doctrinal strength? Religion *has degenerated into an ethical system. It is polite, civil, gentle, popular, where it* ought to be uncompromising, stern, unbending. The devotion of the people to money-making has withdrawn their attention from National questions, has given the control of State, city and county elections to grog-shops and corner groceries, has kept fit men out of Congress, and has suffered the South to gain and hold its imperious rule in the politics of the country. Another general cause of demoralization is the institution of Slavery. More than we are aware it has polluted our whole political system and undermined the morals of the whole people. We of the North have been bred to regard it with kindliness. We had accommodated ourselves to this sinful institution in commerce, in literature and religion, until it had extended its corrupting influence over them all. What effect it has had upon the South we have but lately learned. Now we see how it has so barbarized a people as to lead them madly to sacrifice themselves and a national existence to satisfy a spirit of revenge. Slavery has set fire to her own prison-house. Out of the annals of American Indians there never was a more savage immolation of all the rights of a people made for their revengeful feelings. Rather than yield to the most paternal Government that ever existed, they are burning cities, laying waste their fields, so that a hundred years' toil will not recover them to life and fertility, and sacrificing the very institution which they have so fiercely nursed.

Dr. Bellows proceeded to show the utter impossibility of success to the South, how delay was their ruin, and how victories could only weaken and finally exhaust them. The time of real danger to the Government had passed. Our sole danger was that the rebellion would succeed at once. After one year it was only a question of time as to when it should finally yield to the superior power of the North. The great necessity is a willingness on the part of the loyal people to throw out of the calculation the element of time. They must determine to prosecute the war until final and complete success is reached—be it one year, or five years or ten, or for our natural lives. The moment the people abandon every idea but this, we shall remove the obstacle to a speedy and successful result. It is a mere sum in moral and mental arithmetic. It does not even depend upon victories. To wait is for us to conquer.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. G. B. Cheever.

Dr. Cheever selected his text from Samuel 2d, xxiii, 3:4:

"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God."

In supporting the proposition that justice is the sole foundation of government, Mr. Cheever said that the justice of God is the attribute which was most valued. If, in the present struggle, the justice of God should not be manifested, and his promise of it fulfilled, both the law and the penalty would be disregarded and defied with impunity. Governments that set up the pretended right of governing on any other principle than that of justice, would be punished and brought to an end. God had entered on an era and demonstration of discipline with us as a nation and a Government, which the world would remember to its dying day. We had put forth a declaration, in the hearing of all the nations, that the slaves in rebeldom are now and forever free, and shall be protected in such freedom. If God saw that that Proclamation was only a gigantic sham for the preventing of foreign intervention, and the gaining of sympathy on false pretences, and that a party was now forming, and [illegible] was being concocted by which peace and [illegible] of our Union may be [illegible] from the [illegible] of Slavery, punish[illegible] [illegible] dertake to enslave had the natural right of self-defence, as he would have the right to defend himself and his wife and babes against any band of pirates or assassins. It might have been supposed that by this time in the world's history, after so many and prolonged and vast experiments—after all the racking and torture of the world on the wheel of atheistic experiments six thousand years—two thousand of them beneath the light of Christianity—that in this country, and under such a Constitution, men would have come to their senses, far enough, at least, to recognize and acknowledge what be the very first principles of even natural justice and right.

The second proposition considered by Dr. Cheever was our departure from justice, the cause of God's anger and of all our calamities. The effect of the rebellion and the war upon Slavery was so manifest from the outset, that every preparation should have been made for freedom. The whole nation had exclaimed that Slavery is doomed. Why had we not arranged our laws for freedom? If the Fugitive Slave law had been repealed, there would have been a great gulf fixed against the possibility of any compromise with Slavery. If emancipation were contemplated, what madmen to suffer the Fugitive Slave law to remain! The speaker next argued that a return to justice was the condition of the renewal of God's mercy.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Storrs.

The reverend doctor announced as his text the 107th Psalm, from the 11th to the 14th verses. He commenced by saying the day and the service in which they were engaged were significant, the observance of the day was significant as was its appointment by the President; and so, also, was the neglect to observe it by so great a multitude. Prior to the commencement of the present war two national fasts had been observed, and only two, that he remembered. One was when the executive head of the Government had been stricken by death, and the other when the cholera, in epidemic form threatened the land—then the nation had with propriety been called to recognize God, and ask him to remove the scourge from us. Since the commencement of the war we had been called upon to fast and pray. And on the present occasion it was a significant fact that we were not called simply to pray for victory nor to lament defeat; but in the prospect of victory to remember our sins and ask forgiveness.

We were quick to recognize victories and defeats, but slow to feel responsible for sin and consequent disaster. Therefore was it that God sent calamities, that we might come to a knowledge of ourselves, and looking from under the shadow of calamity, see *that God is king over all. For the same reason did* he reveal himself to his chosen people, on Mount Sinai, in thunder and lightning—thus by fear and tribulation did he recall a nation to himself. But there were some sins against God which the nation acknowledged. The sins we did not recognize were, first, pride and an inordinate self-esteem. We could say proudly, as well as with humility, that we were free-born—that our freedom dated back to the German woods—Runnymede was ours, and Magna Charta and the Reformation. And we had a noble past to look back to on this continent, from planting colonies to rearing States and cementing them in union.

The second sin we recognized was an immoderate regard for material wealth and mental power. We had given these an extraordinary value. We were in the habit of estimating a man's value by his wealth. "He is worth a million" gave a man value, while if he were really worth anything, the whole world could not buy him. Then we were in the habit of placing men in prominent and responsible positions because of their capacity to impress their thoughts and opinions upon others—because of their mental, not of their moral power. We had thus been taught to look to the maker, and not to the instrument, for what we required. The strength of our fathers lay, not in their mental so much as in their moral power. The third recognized sin was a disregard for the poor and the weak, as exhibited in our treatment of the Indian and the African. The last sin recognized was a disregard of God and his laws, and for all of them we had been rebuked by God that we might see how little wealth and mental power could do against our forgetfulness of him. The ear of the nation had been deaf. God had spoken in the "still small voice," but the nation had not heard him. Now he had spoken in the thunders of a cannonade, and there were none so deaf but could hear him. We must recognize God before he would give us tranquility. And there was encouragement in the fact of our tribulations, because God labored with those who could be made fit for his services, and we might hope that it was to make us more fitted for his services that he now disciplined us. If we were faithful to the lessons God had now given us, our children would then give thanks for all he had given either of prosperity or adversity. There was a large congregation present, and the discourse was listened to with marked attention.

Sermon by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D.

The service at St. George's Church was of a deeply impressive character, and was participated in by a large congregation. The text selected was the 122d Psalm, 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th verses. After alluding to the destruction of Jerusalem, Dr. Tyng proceeded to show wherein our own people resembled in some particulars the people of that ancient city. Touching upon the subject of loyalty, he declared that for a man to say he has no loyalty, it is to say he has no honesty. The child's love of his home, and the father's love of his family, was the patriot's love of his country. He would not consider himself, his family nor his property, safe within the grasp of a man who had renounced the obligations of loyalty for the purpose of adopting plans to overthrow the dominion of that authority which has furnished him all his social enjoyment and success, and under the protection of which he had peacefully lived and grown up. It was his intention to speak fearlessly and independently on the subject of loyalty, and that none might be taken unawares, he had previously announced his intention. His loyalty was not confined to a single State; but extended over the whole continent of America. He would never give his consent to its dismemberment, and desired not to live to see disunion upon any terms that could be devised. Still less would he recognize a combination of political intriguers to overthrow the established Government. He had roamed in other lands, and had not affected to despise their many advantages; but he had ever returned to his native land with renewed gratification and pride. Every part of his native land was his, and he loved every part equally well. South Carolina and Georgia was his as much as Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Massachusetts had planted her seed in every part of the country—a seed that would *grow and bear good fruit. To separate this land, to* parcel it out to a set of traitors, was a transaction to which he would never, as one citizen, give his consent. He would never yield the right of his home to the power of adversity. Political questions and national debts were nothing unless our country was preserved. Let the land of our fathers be transmitted unbroken, solid, entire, untarnished to our children who succeed us. Some men had called the Constitution a mass of glittering generalities, but they had no affinity with the purpose for which it was designed and destined to be exercised. The fathers of the present generation, even on the very soil of Slavery, testified to the infamous curse of human bondage. Dr. Tyng then cited the authorities of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and other statesmen, to show how heartily they disapproved of the system of Slavery. We were certainly in the midst of a war for freedom, and it was the greatest and grandest contest which the world had ever seen. Slavery at last had received its inevitable destruction. Its reconstruction could never be effected without a greater contest and more terrific scenes of violence than those we are now called on to witness. The Constitution was next alluded to by the eminent preacher, who closed his able discourse with an appeal to his hearers to stand unflinchingly by the principles which our fathers endeavored to establish.

Sermon of Rev. I. S. Kalloch.

At the Laight-street Baptist Church, Rev. I. S. Kalloch introduced the devotional exercises of the congregation by reading selections of Scripture appropriate to the day: It is always proper to pray; but it is essential now. God will be inquired of by us. It is very appropriate that such a day as this should be set apart, and given to our country. Let us devote it well and wisely. Let us look over the ground and see where we stand. Let us first, try to appreciate more thoroughly the importance of the contest. Everything is involved in it. It is a contest between two civilizations, or rather between civilization and barbarism; and its issue bears upon the fate not only of slaves, but of freemen; not only of black men, but of white men; not only of America, but the world. The point in dispute is not one of political platforms, or the policy of an Administration—it is a simple question of civil life or death. Whether we are to continue a free people, or go down beneath the wave, and become the butt and jeer of all the dynasties of the world; whether we are to be a lighthouse on the shore, or a buoy on the waters; all this is involved. The consolidation of a Southern Empire with Slavery as its chief corner-stone—with fillibustering, privateering and border strifes—would be a surrender of all that has been won in the past—would be a relapse into a condition much worse than that from which our fathers emerged through seas of blood. Can any one doubt the disastrous effects of Southern supremacy? The South is the type and asserter of Oriental Absolutism—the defender of the divine right of tyrants. We are fighting in the noblest cause in which weapons can be wielded, or armor girded on, or treasure lavished, or willing blood poured out like water. But we should not only appreciate the importance of the contest.

Second—We must have confidence in the administration of it. We are a curious people. We talk a man up to the skies to-day and thrust him down to hell to-morrow. To-day Gen. McClellan is a god—to-morrow he is a fool. The truth is, he is neither. There has been fault found enough to sink a dozen Cabinets in a weaker Government. It is true that [illegible] commanders must expect to be [illegible]. Much has been given to them, much [illegible] grumbling friends—ready to mark every slip, severe to punish every error, ready to howl over every failure, receiving the worst reports with the readiest ear, blaming everything they see done, and believing nothing is being done unless they see it. The people that wishes to be well governed and nobly led, must be just and generous—must be as zealous to reward as it is vigilant to exact full and righteous service. It is impossible but that offences will come, mistakes be made; but our leaders see more and know better than we do; they are at least men of average intelligence, they are our appointed authority, and it is the divine command, as well as our highest interest, to respect them, confide in them, pray for them. *Third*—We should learn to be patient under defeat. We must wade through deep seas in this National Baptism; we must lose brave officers and heroic men; we shall encounter temporary reverses and disasters. We must learn patience. It took seven years to fight the Revolutionary war. Our fathers fought themselves poor, fought themselves barefooted, and yet never grumbled half so much as we, who, if it were not for the lying newspapers, would hardly know we are in a war! We need *faith*, that if defeat follows defeat, and misfortune succeeds misfortune, it is only to try us, to discipline us, to prepare us for greatness. We are too easily discouraged. Bull Run scared us almost to death. It is the duty of the hour to anticipate a long struggle and prepare for it. Energy is enervated by flattering pictures of speedy victories. There is danger of collapse if these pictures prove to be "castles in the air." We want the negro's idea of perseverance, "Catch hold, hold on, and never let go."

Finally, we should learn to pray more. We do not pray enough. Our fathers were driven to the sanctuary and the Bible; now men desert the sanctuary and read the papers. God will be acknowledged in the earth. The nations that will not serve Him shall perish. Let us look to Him and pray for our President, that he may be sustained under his tremendous burdens; for our Generals, that they may be kept from the steel of the assassin and from death in stricken battle; for our soldiers, that their heads may be covered in the day of battle, and for the poor slave, that God in His Providence may so make the wrath of man to praise Him, that every yoke of oppression may be broken, and not a slave be left to clank his chains in all our borders!

Sermon of Rev. J. R. W. Sloane.

Rev. Mr. Sloane preached from the following text:

"*For the nation and kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted.*"

I. *We have disobeyed and dishonored God.*

1. *We have no recognition of His name or authority in the Constitution of the United States.*—This fact is established by the simple reading of that document. If that Constitution should be lost, and dug up after some thousands of years from the ruins of some one of the numerous buildings under which it had been buried, no mortal would be able to tell whether it was the Constitution of a Christian or a pagan land, from any word or sentence found in it.

2. *We have not recognized the Holy Scriptures as the fundamental law of the land.*—The prevalent conception, even among Christians, is that the Bible is for the individual. Nothing could be more utterly mistaken. A large portion of the inspired volume is taken up in prescribing the duties and obligations of nations. Jehovah is our great law-giver. His law binds man in every relation of life.

3. *We have refused to recognize the Lord Jesus Christ as King of Nations.* This has never been done, so far as we know, by this nation, in any form. The claims of Messiah have been entirely ignored. We are taught to pray "Thy Kingdom come;" we are commanded to honor the Son even as we honor the Father—to kiss the Son lest he be angry, and we perish from the way. He will smite us with the rod of his anger until we give to him the honor which is his due.

II. *We have denied to our fellow-men their inalienable rights.*—That *Slavery* is the immediate cause of the war is as certain as that the war exists.

1. *We sinned in admitting Slaveholding States into the Union.*—Slavery existed, I believe, in all the thirteen original States, in some form or other, with one exception. Nevertheless, in many it was in the process of gradual extinction; if then and there the friends of equal rights had refused to enter into the Union with any State that did not pledge itself to abolish it at the earliest possible moment, the hydra would have been strangled while the young nation was in its cradle, and the present bloody war would have been averted.

2. *We have sinned in granting concessions to Slavery in the Constitution.*—We have no time to discuss constitutional theories. That the Constitution was formed to secure liberty is plain; that there are in it fatal concessions to Slavery is just as plain; these concessions to a crime so stupendous are a sin; they are so many lightning-rods attracting and bringing down upon the fabric of Government God's wrath to blast and destroy.

3. *We have sinned in permitting the Government to be administered in the interests of Slavery.*—Slavery is the phantom that has held the reins and driven the chariot of State ever since we were a Government.

4. *We are now sinning against God every day in not making a final end of this hideous iniquity.*

In vain we fast for Sabbath-breaking, for luxury, for political corruption, for profane swearing, for any or all of our National sins, while this great iniquity is unrepented of and unforsaken.

Why is the hand of the Senate and of the President held as if in concealment over this fatal cancer that is eating the very vitals of the nation? Why did they not say *Slavery*, and call upon the nation to repent of and forsake this sin?

Has this leprosy so infected every stone of the edifice that there is no salvation for us but in its entire destruction? Let us hope and pray that this may not be so, that this fast may be kept in sincerity and truth, and be followed by such convincing and enlightening power of the Spirit that the nation will be led to "Loose the bonds of wickedness," "Undo the heavy burdens," "Let the oppressed go free;" "Break every yoke."

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Littlejohn.

RECTOR OF HOLY TRINITY, BROOKLYN.

For the Lord will not cast off forever; but though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion, according to the multitude of His mercies. For He doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men.—*Lamentations*, iii, 31.

After a brief introduction, alluding to the occasion, the authority for it, and the proper mode of observing it, the doctor proceeded as follows:

Our thoughts to-day are not those of the ruler, the statesman, the philosopher, or the military leader, *but those of the Christian citizen. We are here to* bewail our offences, to acknowledge the full measure of our accountability, to look into the nation's heart and conscience, and mourn over the manifest proofs there to be seen of our common guilt as a nation.

The State, pressed by the emergency, calls upon the deepest and strongest element in its life to come to the rescue—upon Christianity to lead the people along the path of repentance and humiliation—upon the Church to organize anew its sympathies and powers for the religious awakening and discipline of the people. The State uses Christian agency for temporal ends. It calls upon it to rekindle the waning patriotism of some, to brace the shaken convictions and sluggish conscience of others. It calls upon it to remove, as far as possible, all doubt from the common mind as to the absolute justice of this contest. This work the Church is willing to do; these offices she now performs throughout her borders this day. But here she cannot stop. She cannot forget that her chief duty goes deeper, and extends immeasurably further. It is for her to deal with eternal issues—to point mankind to the life which shall outlive empires and races—to deal with the sins of the people, and the conditions and modes of forgiveness.

It is, indeed, a sublime spectacle to see a great people resolved, by the sense of peril and calamity, into a nation of suppliants. We shall go through with the forms and usages of the day, but shall we have the reality? Messages, circulars, proclamations cannot extemporize the spirit which this occasion demands. That spirit must, if it exists at all, be a growth, somewhat thrown out from the mould and pressure of the common life. It is idle to think of coming together, and by a few acts of united worship, creating the virtues and graces demanded by the crisis. These services can only embody and utter the confessions and humiliations of hearts already purged and chastened. There are abundant reasons why the day should be kept with a very fullness of feeling:

1. The proved uncertainty of the wisest plans during the past two years, the baffled calculations, defeated strategies, failures and miscarriages in council and in the field, the great armies wasted away, the once confident, but now exploded notions and conceits of what we were and could do.

2. Our losses of life and treasure, the myriad homes robed in the weeds of sorrow.

3. The land a prey to sedition and rebellion, though fortunately no longer the victim of party.

4. The growing contempt with which the Old World civilization regards us—our loss of position and prestige at the bar of the world's opinion.

These are reasons which should make this fast, in all its humbling lessons, a vital reality.

But if we count on its being so, we reckon on too much. The temper and attitude of the masses are far away from what the occasion demands. We have been severely handled in some regards, but what vice, what sin, what ignoble trait has been cast out of our life. God has not finished his task with us in the school of adversity. It is to be feared that an abyss of humiliation lies ahead of us whose horrors we have not dreamed of.

This war, view it as we may—as for the restoration of this or that interest—the putting down and casting out of this or that stubborn and refractory element in the national organism—is yet in its ultimate causes and results a chastisement and visitation of God. And the burden will not be lifted from our lacerated shoulders until we shall give proof of repentance and amendment of life.

The preacher then closed with an exhortation to the people to carry forth with them to their homes and occupations the lessons of the day, so would the nation receive from these Christian assemblies throughout the land a vast access of courage and power.

The attendance at Holy Trinity was very large and every way impressive—the services being listened to with devout attention.

Sermon of Rev. [illegible]

[illegible]

After alluding to the reliance upon God as the only means of success to the children of Israel in the wars in which they were commanded to engage, and a few words of reference to the Proclamation of the Chief Magistrate, the speaker remarked that nations exist by the direct establishment or permission of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. It was the declaration of old that those nations which violated the laws of God should cease to exist, but when a nation having sinned humbled itself in repentance, the hand of vengeance was spared. The great sin of this nation was the general neglect of God's service which had characterized the masses, and so general that we might say without extravagance of language that we have the heathen in our midst. The speaker then asked "Who are they that control a nation?" Its great men. They influence not only its measures of State, but in a very large degree its morals. "When we behold the godlike intellect at one hour charming the nation's ear with tones of eloquence, and at another raving in the delirium of the wine cup, what can the influence be upon the morals of the young aspirants whose highest hopes are, to follow in his footsteps.

Until high-minded men should rule in our halls of legislation, we need never expect prosperity as a nation. The speaker here referred to the career of different nations which had passed away, in accordance with the great law by which nations are judged, and to the double curse of war in its most revolting form in our midst, when to say we strike down a brother and make his wife a widow and his children fatherless, while but yesterday for that brother we would have spilled our blood if his smallest right had been infringed upon. For, (said Hamlet,)

"Rightly to be great
Is not to stir without great argument,
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw,
When honor is at stake."

If it be sharper than a serpent's tooth to have a thankless child, God, in His mysterious providence, has compelled our country to pluck unnumbered fangs from her bleeding bosom, where, nestling in corruption, vast broods of serpents have been hatched. Slimy monsters have even crawled around the altar of our God, and with their fascination guided consecrated hands from the sacred chalice to the sword. Only by a divine blessing upon violent remedies can the poisonous venom which is circulating through her veins be neutralized. It was a saying of Herodotus that "in peace children bury their parents, in war parents bury their children." What multitudes to-day are unconsciously looking for an absent form, or remembering the tones of the voice which but yesterday they heard in the utterance of affection, but is silent forever. It was a saying of a great General that a great defeat was the most dreadful scene on earth, and the next most dreadful was a great victory.

The speaker concluded with a reference to the hand of God as operating directly in our national punishment. He had ordained our powers, and also our scourge, and urged the considerations of duty and interest which prompted us as a nation to exercise a sincere and hearty repentance.

The Fast Day and the Jews.

In common with the rest of their fellow-citizens, the Israelites assembled in their respective places of worship and carried out the precepts of the President's Proclamation. Most of the Synagogues were opened and the Psalms appointed to be read on penitential days, read on the occasion.

LECTURE BY RABBI RAPHALL.

A very eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Raphall, at the Greene-street Synagogue. He remarked that it was a curious coincidence that on this, a fast day appointed by their own religious observances, they met in compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, to fast and pray. He has been in this country fourteen years. During the first ten years no public proclamation had ever directed their thoughts and feelings to humiliation and fasting. Once in every year the highest functionary in every State proclaimed a day of general thanksgiving, and with that the debt of national gratitude was supposed to be paid. But now the rulers of the nation come year after year and call upon the people to weary Heaven with fruitless professions of a penitence they did not feel, and of a humility they did not practice. These proclamations fast days, on which no one fasts, are but the repetition of those so strongly reproved by the prophet Isaiah; and, though the people dare not put his questions, "Wherefore do we fast and Thou seest it not? Afflict our souls and Thou wilt not notice it!"—since in reality the people do neither—still the answer would stand good—"Because while you profess humiliation, you persist in your arrogance and your extortions do not cease." If ever a people needed to humble itself before God—if ever fasting and prayer, sackcloth and ashes were to be worn—it was by the people of these United States. Like our fathers, the Israelites of old, for whom pious Nehemiah made such fervent supplication, the people of this country are justly amenable to his confession made for Israel: "In their dominions, in all the great prosperity Thou didst bestow upon them, and throughout the large and rich land which Thou gavest unto them, they did not serve Thee, neither turned they from their evil deeds." The preacher then drew a parallel between the sins of the Israelites, which called forth the reproof of the preacher, and the past conduct of this nation, which was equally amenable to the words of the inspired prophet.

What were they to say for the citizens of the United States who already and so long possess the two greatest earthly blessings, Education and Freedom, and yet make so bad a use of both. Education should be the guardian of freedom and of virtue, it was the birthright of every American, bestowed on all and withheld from none. But what principles did it actually inculcate—what virtues did it really teach? Did it inculcate respect for free institutions? Answer, ye place-hunters, ye ballot-box stuffers, ye shoulder-hitters, who reduce self-government to a disgusting farce. Did it teach patriotism? Answer, ye spoils-men, ye office-seekers and holders, who cement party lines with the cohesive force of public plunder. Did it teach common honesty? Answer, ye peculators and speculators, who fatten on the blood of the hard-worked masses, and who dignify roguery by the name of smartness. His heart ached as he spoke to them of the effects of perverted education; it would ache still more were he to direct attention to the bitter fruits of abused freedom. He need not remind them that while the best men North and South had *long been driven aloof from the affairs of the country*, demagogues, fanatics and a party Press had so managed matters that they found themselves in the third year of a destructive but needless sectional war, which has armed brother against brother, consigned hundreds of thousands to an untimely grave, and to ruin and devastation tens of thousands of square miles of flourishing and happy land; and what was worse than all this, while humanity weeps we must suppress our sympathy. However, our hearts may yearn for peace and brotherly love, our reason convinces us that the present is not the time to expect, or even to hope for the cessation of blood. On the contrary, though we may detest the cause and course of events, it is our duty loyally to stand by our section of the country, to maintain her quarrel and defend her rights, while we have the consolation to know that our side did not begin the fray, and that the cause of Union was the worthiest in the field.

The preacher concluded his address with a fervent prayer.

Services in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

The services in the Brooklyn Tabernacle partook more of the character of a prayer meeting than of the usual Sunday exercises. There was quite a large attendance, and the Pastor, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, spoke briefly in relation to the objects of the fast, and of our duties, as Christians, to our Government and country. The meeting was a very interesting one, many taking part in the exercises.

The Catholic Churches.

There was no special observance of the National Fast in our Catholic churches yesterday. This was owing to the well-known fact that the Church of Rome never countenances any feast or fast of a secular character, the doctrines of the church being in strict accord with canonical rules.

Fast Day in Brooklyn.

The National Fast Day was observed yesterday in Brooklyn by the business community generally. All the city offices and nearly all the stores were closed after 10 o'clock, A. M. Services were held in the churches, although sermons were preached in but few, the exercises consisting of reading the Proclamation, singing and praying. A large number of the community about changing residences, took occasion to go into their new quarters for the next year. The streets were filled with vehicles loaded with furniture, and the sidewalks with persons carrying light articles.

Fast Day in Williamsburgh.

Aside from the general suspension of business and services in the churches in Williamsburgh yesterday, the day had more the appearance of the first day of May. Hundreds of families were engaged in changing their localities, and moving appeared to be carried on to as great an extent as is usual on the 1st of May.

Fast Day in Jersey City.

Yesterday was very generally observed as a fast day, in accordance with the proclamation of the President. Business generally was suspended, and many of the churches were open for public worship.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

The Experience of a Planter—The Cypress Grove Cemeteries—Grass Growing in the Streets of New-Orleans—Sympathy for Secesh Prisoners, &c.

New-Orleans, Monday, April 20, 1863.

In January last this city was politically excited by an election for members of Congress. Among the candidates whose names were before the people was T. P. May, Esq., a native of the State, and a large planter of the Parish of John the Baptist, forty miles up the coast. Mr. May, in reply to a letter asking him if he would allow his name to be used before the nominating Convention, replied that he was indifferent about being considered a candidate; but, under all circumstances, he wished the people to understand that he was an unconditional Union man, one who knew of no interest that should stand in the way of the restoration of the power of the National Government. This Spring Mr. May, with commendable zeal, commenced his planting operations, with the noble determination to raise a crop by free labor, and he went into the matter with an abiding faith that he would succeed, and with the strong hope that he would do much to solve the problem of successfully raising a crop in this State by voluntary and paid workmen, instead of slaves. In times past the usual crop of "May Lawn plantation" was between seven and eight hundred hogsheads of sugar, the result of the forced industry of one hundred field hands. In September last, the place, from the fact that it was known that Mr. May was of Union proclivities, was occupied by one thousand guerrillas, who created the occasion to make an inventory of the property preparatory to its confiscation by the rebel Government. For some reason, the force suddenly left, and proceeded to Boutet Station, on the Opelousas Railroad, where it was met and dispersed by Gen. Weitzel's forces. At the time of the occupation of the place by the guerrillas, most of the negroes fled, as they were informed that they would be captured and taken to Texas or Cuba for sale. What was left of the growing crop by the guerrillas was taken off by hired laborers, to whom Mr. May paid $35 per month.

The crop of the present year, consisting of six hundred acres of sugar cane, three hundred of cotton, *and three hundred of corn, was put in the ground by one hundred and forty hired hands, consisting of forty* whites, Germans, at $12 per month and found, and one hundred negroes, at prices varying from $8 to $10 per month. Everything went on most prosperously, and Mr. May, who spends much of his time in New-Orleans, enthusiastically expressed himself of his entire faith in his success; and with this idea, invited a party of personal friends, who took a deep interest in the experiment, to visit "May Lawn," and examine with their own eyes how splendid were the prospects of a large crop. The party, invited by Mr. May, consisted of G. S. Denison, Esq., late Collector of the port; E. Sharpenay, an officer of the United States Treasury Department; J. Q. A. Fellows, R. W. Whitaker, Esqrs., lawyers of this city, and Col. T. B. Thorpe. The trip was made on a small iron steamer, which arrived at the plantation landing at 3 P. M., where the hospitably inclined host and the guests were met by the overseer and a number of the white laborers, but not with the greetings of pleasure, but with the sad tale that the resident planters and others residing in the vicinity, who had often declared that Mr. May should not raise a crop by free labor, that these people, in Mr. May's absence, had undertaken to break up the plantation. To accomplish this, these worse than guerrillas—for they pretended to be loyal citizens to the United States—had made an attack on the negroes to drive them off—wounding severely seven—by their guns. They then proceeded in armed gangs of ten or twelve to ride over the whole estate, crushing down and destroying the cotton, sugar and corn, and finally, after doing all the destruction possible, and on the appearance of the boat they left, carrying away two hands from the place—a woman and a boy.

It is unnecessary to attempt to explain the feelings of sorrow which filled the heart of Mr. May at the conduct of his neighbors, or the disgust and indignation which inspired his guests—sufficient to say, that, after a sad next day, the party in the evening returned to the city. In the meantime, the names of the persons who committed this gross outrage upon the rights of a citizen, and upon the attempt to establish free labor in Louisiana, were obtained and handed to Gen. Bowen, our Provost-Marshal General, and the facts were furthermore laid before Gen. Banks. I am sorry to say that though a fortnight has elapsed, Mr. May, who is now in New-Orleans, almost a refugee from his own estate, has heard nothing of the arrest of these perpetrators on his rights, the violators of Gen. Banks' proclamation—these enemies of God and man. All I have to say in conclusion is, that if the Government here does not arrest and make severe examples of these men, then the experiment of free labor and law and order in Louisiana is a failure. Terrorism must prevail everywhere, and loyal men, good men, philanthropic men, must be driven from the State. If Mr. May's wrongs are not righted, then, indeed, let us put on sackcloth and ashes, for our Government has not got vitality enough to either protect its citizens or its professed principles.

About one mile and a half from the centre of the city, by one of the numerous street railroads, you reach a number of well-kept graveyards, known by the general term of the Cypress Grove Cemeteries—they are places, indeed, which have flourished in spite of the disastrous effects of the rebellion, and are the only human institutions of this locality that *show no signs of collapse. Cypress Grove No. 2*, was chosen under Gen. Butler's administration as a burial place for our soldiers of the "New-England division," and over 400 graves were made on the left-hand side of the road leading through the grounds. The place was low and in many respects unsightly—in fact it had the appearance of being selected because it was not the most eligible and attractive compared with other sites in the vicinity. This idea was forcibly impressed upon Gen. Shepley and our Mayor, Capt. Miller, and they decided something better and more worthy should mark the resting-place of these most sincere defenders of our country. Capt. Miller was particularly earnest in the matter, and has given the subject, considering his many duties, much personal attention. The City Councils cordially seconded the proposed improvements, and under the immediate superintendence of Col. Thorpe, City Surveyor, they have been completed. The right-hand side of the graveyard, the highest and best ground, was decided upon as the most proper place, and the 427 bodies already buried were removed to the new resting-place, the grave-boards carefully placed at the head of each grave, and the whole done in a neat and proper manner. Just beyond the spot thus occupied, the Marine and the United States Hospitals had selected a site, and are now using it for a burial-place, so that our soldiers and sailors who die in service are, as they should be, reposing side by side. A handsome picket fence, nearly eight hundred feet long, has been erected, which shuts off the sacred ground from the other parts of the graveyard. In the centre of the fence is an arched gateway, surmounted by an American eagle *with drooped wings*, and under his feet is inscribed in large letters, "Patriots' Cemetery." In addition, handsome walks and a carriage-way have been made throughout the grounds, and the entire effect is one calculated to give, though sad, but nevertheless a pleasurable feeling, that our brave hearts, who so promptly rallied to defend the flag of the Union, have had honor done to their remains, and that they rest in a place observable for the respectful care with which it is distinguished. The record of the grave-boards indicate that from New-England, with few exceptions, came these martyrs of liberty. Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, have each contributed their quota, and as usual, are enriching the soil of the Union with the bones of their sons, who have ever been distinguished for their love of country, their devotion to liberty. There is hardly a family fireside in all New-England, that should not especially remember with gratitude our Mayor, Capt. J. F. Miller, for the interest he has displayed in thus honoring himself, his own home in Maine, and the country at large, in erecting the Patriots' Cemetery of New-Orleans.

At the commencement of the rebellion the South-

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are created of the Yankee school triumphantly announced, now that secessionism was a fixed fact, the grass would at once commence growing in the streets of New-York; and so firm was the faith of the disciples in these men that I have no doubt but DeBow, of the *Southern Review*, had made up his statistics showing how the grass of Broadway would add to the material increase of the hay crop—in fact, the theory, on its very announcement, created a decided horse-laugh throughout the entire *North*. In commenting on the above I would say that on the 16th of April, 1863, at precisely 3½ o'clock, I saw a he goat quietly browsing in Carondelet-street, the seat of empire, and the throne of the cotton king in New-Orleans. It was no figurative goat—the emblem of an aristocratical Spanish, but a good, strongly-tainted and most offensively-smelling goat, and as I subsequently learned from the proud keeper, was owned "by one BARNEY O'FLAHERTY, back of the new Basin, toward the Hagan Canal." This new historical goat was generally white, except some black spots along its back, its tail had the usual most painful twist over toward the back of its head, and it was otherwise answerable to the general appearance of ordinary goats. I found, on examination, that the grass was of two kinds, crab and blue, both much esteemed in Kentucky for pastures, but never before known to grow in luxuriance in the most public thoroughfare—the answerable Wall-street of this metropolitan city.

The arrival here, a few days ago, of the rebel crew of the *Diana*, was quite a God-send for the secesh young ladies of this city, and they determined to make a most thrilling demonstration. To carry out this laudable idea, they proceeded at once, in goodly numbers, to Poindexter's Depot, the most *notorious slave-pen in the city*, where these patriots, much to the disgust of these young ladies, were confined, and then commenced smiling and ogling, and throwing kisses from the ends of their fingers, with the charming ways known to the sex. Many, indeed, were loaded down with fragant flowers which they threw into the slave-pen, after the fashion of rewarding a popular tenor. The sentinels in charge, who were very stolid New-England soldiers, expressed their opinion in actions, which were louder than words, that the said young ladies were making themselves very ridiculous. The prisoners, who had, with few exceptions, been rescued from the waters of Grand Lake, and, as a general thing, had no very great abundance of clothing, were certainly not of the superficial appearance to charm sentimental young ladies, but they seemed to be wonderfully petted for all that. When I left, I saw a tall, "piney-wood, resin-heel," denominated by Southern statesmen, "a mudsill," who was minus hat, shoes, vest and coat, whose skinny, starved face reminded one of the freckles on a turkey's egg, and whose tall, lank limbs and large hands and feet were no models for an Apollo—I saw this promising specimen of a rebel hero standing at the entrance to the slave-pen, gazing upon a bouquet of rare exotics, of the diameter of the top of a flour-barrel, evidently wondering what the young lady gave it to him for, and at last offering to exchange it off for a plug of tobacco, or a drink of New-Orleans whisky.

COMMERCIAL.

In commerce scarcely anything is doing, and no inducements whatever or encouragement is given. The Opelousas Railroad, under the control of the Government, is charging $10 ⅌ hhd., or 1c. ⅌ lb. freight to New-Orleans from the interior, 120 miles; while sugar can be shipped to New-York from here in sailing vessels at $1 25 ⅌ hhd. With the immense charges and formalities to be complied with, a perfect apathy is manifested by all parties. Everything looks dark ahead for the loyal planter, the merchant and the shipowner—with the latter, so many risks to encounter from high insurance, rovers, &c.; and a tariff of $1 ⅌ ton on ships to support military hospitals. The market is well stocked with everything from the North and West *via* the North—the Mississippi being still closed, but no trade with the interior of the State can be depended upon, with the enormous taxes on all kinds of commerce, $4 ⅌ bale on cotton; no bright prospect at present ahead; the small droggers or coasters, from 50 to 100 miles above, get $4 ⅌ hhd. freight. Some sugars are stored here on Western account, awaiting transportation. A private meeting of the planters was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday night, but the proceedings have not transpired.

LACK OF FOOD AT THE SOUTH.

A Glimpse at Affairs in Rebeldom—The Scarcity of Food and other Necessaries of Life.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ATLANTA, Georgia, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863.

It has been stated that, in spite of the legislation of each individual State, Southern planters would give evidence of their belief in the proximity of peace by sowing a breadth of cotton sufficient to yield two-thirds or three-fourths of an average crop. It is obvious that such is also the apprehension of the majority of Southern journals, which teem with earnest appeals to the planters not to be deluded by anticipations of an early peace, which would lead them to expose the country to the appalling alternative of starvation or surrender. There is little doubt that if the Yankees knew it, the next four weeks, during which it is doubtful whether military operations on a large scale can be carried on, *might be fraught with danger to the very existence of the infant Confederacy.* Everywhere in this section the conviction is paramount that, if an armistice were once concluded, active hostilities would never again be resumed. An offer at this moment by the Federals of an armistice for three months upon favorable terms would be apt to be accepted, and neither argument nor entreaty would avail to prevent large crops of cotton being planted. The suspension of the blockade for three months would not be as fatal to the North as might at first sight be imagined. All the Northern war ships upon the sea cannot prevent the arrival in Southern ports of an average of at least two vessels a week, and I have been astonished to notice how the stock of all kinds of imported goods has grown since my first acquaintance with the Confederate States, five months ago. Many luxuries, such as wines, brandies, silks, muslins and books, would be gratefully welcomed if the blockade were temporarily lifted; but they are not vital to the salvation of the young nation. *What is vital is that plenty of food should be grown within the bounds of the Confederacy*, and anything which militates against the devotion of the next few weeks to the preparation of the ground for cereals would be of more advantage the North than half a million of men. Happily there seems to be a growing sense everywhere of the danger arising from a scarcity of the great staples of food; *but there is, nevertheless, a tendency in the Cotton States to plant a greater breadth of their great staple, as also in Virginia to plant more tobacco, than is consistent with the safety of the entire community.* Fortunately, the opportunity for arresting the growth of cereals by the offer of a temporary armistice has not been perceived by the Federals; it will be too late to make any such overture when these words are read in the Northern States.

But, in the interim between the present time and the wheat harvest in July, it is shrewdly suspected in Northern, and generally admitted in Southern journals, that there will be a pressure upon the Confederacy to find a sufficiency of meat and bread for each of the large armies which have sprung from the soil. It is known universally, and I may therefore be permitted to mention, that the wheat crop of 1862 was an unusually poor one in the Confederate States, and, although a sufficiency of grain for the year's supply of food was grown, *the limited means of transportation possessed by the Confederates are taxed to the utmost to convey this grain from remote corners of States to the spots where it is wanted for consumption. In no other item has the pressure of the blockade's grip been so heavily felt as in its prohibition of the import of English iron.* With the ample command of labor which the slave population furnishes to this Government, many fresh railroads would have been made had rails been forthcoming for their tracks. In one or two very important cases an *hiatus* in an extensive internal system of communication has been supplied by the Government. For instance, one of the great internal highways from east to west has been completed by the link of railroad from Selma, on the Alabama River, to Meridian, in Mississippi, which supersedes the necessity for the long detour by Mobile, and renders nugatory any attempt to cut off communication between east and west by destroying the railroad which connects Montgomery with Mobile. *It is astonishing that no such attempt should have been made from Pensacola, which has long been in Federal hands, and is distant not more than forty miles from Pollard, on the Alabama and Florida Railroad.* The opportunity thus afforded of isolating the East from the West, and of impeding the circulation of an important aorta of the Confederate heart by an aneurism at Pollard, has never been seized during nearly two years of warfare. The opening of the railroad from Selma to Meridian has frustrated a policy which might have seriously damaged the Confederates, and which obviously ought to have suggested itself to the Washington Junto. The measuring tape by which to compute and account for Confederate success has long struck me as being not so much the sagacity and energy of the Cabinet at Richmond as the singular blindness, incredible want of enterprise, and general incapacity of the Cabinet at Washington.

Another instance in which the Confederate Government is completing an important link of railroad is to be found in the line which they are building between Danville, in Virginia, and Greensborough, in North Carolina, (a distance of less than 50 miles,) and which will be completed this Summer. By this operation they absolve themselves from a dependence upon the line of railroad which runs from Richmond through Petersburgh and Weldon, and which has for years been the great highway of connection between North and South. By opening another approach to Richmond, through the heart of Southern Virginia, the Confederacy is giving but another evidence of what strikes me at every turn—the progressive and unceasing increase of their powers of sustained resistance. There is but one obstacle in the Confederates' creed—*the apprehension whether there will not be much suffering to be endured from shortness of commons between this time and the 1st of August.* No such spectre however haunted the imagination as that the South will be starved into the terms of Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER, who, rightly or wrongly, are here regarded as the twin instigators of a war which, although loving each other little, they coincide in fomenting. But it will perhaps gratify these gentlemen to learn that the seven or eight millions of their brethren whom they are aiming to win back by such love philtres as the plunder of ancestral plate, china, pictures and servants, the desecration of family burying-grounds, the shameless outrage of women, *will during these next few weeks suffer severely.* If hunger and want, and even in some cases famine, however, could avail to break the spirit of this people, there would not now be hundreds of thousands of ardent Confederate soldiers in the field. Nor can any such pressure, it is believed, be hereafter, experienced as will do more than make the next few months exceptionally conspicuous as periods of more than usual suffering. *Dabit Deus his quoque finem.* There may be still in store for these sorely tried States further drafts of the cup of misery which must be drained before the good is won. That it will eventually be won neither man, woman nor child among the thousands I have conversed with entertains a shadow of doubt.

It is unquestionably competent to the Federals to increase the pressure of want by their possession of some of the finest grain-growing districts of the Confederacy. All the northern moiety of Virginia, the fruitful valley of the Shenandoah, the eastern section of North Carolina, produce in ordinary times most of the grain which supplies bread to the South, or is exported through New-York to Brazil and South America. Upon each of these districts the iron heel of the invader is planted. Furthermore, in that portion of Tennessee which is in the Federal grasp Gen. ROSECRANS has forbidden every kind of agriculture, and aged men and women and children (the sole denizens left in that region) who reject the oath of allegiance are driven down South at the point of the bayonet, to increase the number of mouths which the Confederacy has to feed. Another great source of supply is cut off by the suppression of the North Carolina fisheries, which ordinarily yield millions of herrings and shad, salted on the spot by large gangs of male and female negroes. In this respect the North Carolina herring far surpasses the Nova Scotian, which is caught out at sea, thrown into the hold of a ship, and not salted for many days after it is secured. The salt herring of North Carolina is here asserted to be the finest in the world. A gentleman who owns one of these fisheries told me that he had caught at one draught enough herrings to fill 180 barrels. The offal of the fish is valuable as manure, and the yield of Indian corn from fields sprinkled with the heads and entrails of the shad is said to be something fabulous. It has been customary to feed the negroes upon salt fish, which, as well as salt pork, they infinitely prefer to fresh meat. But this great staple of Southern food has been cut off by the Federal possession of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. Nevertheless, such is the wealth of the interior waters and bayous and lagoons which still remain to the Confederacy that it is doubtful whether, if only transport could be commanded, the whole population might not be supported on fish alone. For instance, the bay of Mobile seems literally paved with oysters, not less delicious than the bivalves of the James River, with which Richmond is bountifully supplied. The "shell roads" at Mobile and New-Orleans, constructed of oyster shells, testify to the abundance of the yield in the neighborhood of those cities. Again, the extraordinary affluence of game and deer and wild ducks through the Southern States assists their commissariat, and supports hundreds of families in remote country districts. For some time the scarcity of shot militated against the destruction of small game, but recently a wooden shot tower has been successfully established at Petersburgh, in Virginia, and shot is becoming cheap and abundant. It is extravagant to fancy that enormous districts, teeming with the richest gifts of nature, and blessed with a climate incompatible with the consumption of an Englishman's allowance of animal food, are inadequate to the support of a sparse population, even though agriculture be partially suspended. *The sole difficulty is to bring the food and the mouths together.* This is the enigma with the solution of which, until the wheat harvest of July scatters plenty over the land, the Confederated States will have to grapple. *It would materially assist them if twine for making seines and fishing nets could be brought in through the blockade.*

The rest of this curious letter is occupied with a discussion of the probabilities of the campaign in the Southwest. The opinion is expressed that Gen. JOHNSTON'S army in Tennessee cannot "be forcibly expelled from its strong line of defences, which reach from Tullahoma to Manchester." On the other hand, the excellent condition of Gen. ROSECRANS' army is acknowledged. After alluding to affairs at Vicksburgh and Charleston, the writer again reverts to the food question and makes this suggestion:

"It may safely be predicted, be the scarcity of food what it may, that some other way of making good the deficiency will be found than bartering for Yankee provisions the equivalent for European gold. There is at this moment in the Port of Wilmington a small Scotch steamer, whose name it is not necessary to mention, swift as an antelope, drawing four and a half feet of water, and able to run into any inlet along 2,500 miles of coast. What is to hinder the importation, in similar steamers, of cargoes of provisions, should necessity demand? Nor are there wanting other methods of supply which will suggest themselves to any intelligent man who is not blinded by the amaurosis which seems epidemic in Washington."

COMMENTS OF THE TIMES.

In its editorial columns the *Times* reproduces the statements of its correspondent, and draws this moral from his story:

"We may entertain what opinion we please as to the fortune of the war, or the amount of suffering which the Southern States will have to go through; but one thing is certain, and that is, that their aristocracy of planters is passing through a great moral ordeal.

The planters have been called an aristocracy. No doubt they are in some very important senses. They are a class of masters. They have a more fixed position and more hereditary rank and usage than any other class in the United States, however wealthy and educated. They are accustomed to the use of authority, to concerted action, to mutual deference, to political and to military life. From them are taken the best soldiers and the best civil functionaries of the United States. *In the Northern States the wealthiest and most educated class confess themselves driven from public life and claim the privilege of privacy.* In the South there is no such necessity, or excuse, or desire, for the highest class there is in all respects the highest. Their daily habits are in accordance with their social position, *and English visitors recognize in them the nearest approach to the English country gentleman.* But if even English country gentlemen have their errors and shortcomings and their faulty side as a class, so have the planters of the Slave States. The American scandals that most offend our moral sense are in this quarter.

What we now witness is but the repetition of a very old and very important process. *It is the ripening, the purifying, and the consolidating of a governing and conquering class.* The war which inflicts such terrible hardships on the Southerners draws them thereby into a higher life, and a rank more in accordance with their pretensions than they have ever possessed as mere planters and slaveowners. The growth of such a class is a matter of historical fact, not speculative morality. *It is idle to say that there ought not to be such people, or that they have no right to dominate over other people and become the masters of the world.* It is enough that there are such people, and that under certain circumstances they will certainly arise and acquire power. Nobody would venture to defend all the national principles or the particular steps by which the great races and empires of the world have won their dominion. Be their policy ever so questionable, their qualities and their conquests cannot be denied.

There is no such class in the Northern States, and war is there producing no such development. It is making soldiers, not a ruling and dominating class. There are there soldiers of fortune; there are crowds of mercenaries; there are conscripts who must fight; there are political fanatics who are furious and frightened; there are contractors and speculators fattening out of the ruinous expenditures of the war; but there is no class of men like the Southern aristocracy, taking their natural place at the head of affairs and in the conduct of the war. *The Federal forces are 'a standing army' in the very worst and lowest sense of that word. The Confederate army more resembles the forces by which the wars of the Roses and the civil war of the seventeenth century were fought in this country, when the great landowners assembled their retainers in the form of militia and yeomanry.* The Confederate army has, indeed, been compared to our volunteer corps, but it is probably even more 'social' and 'aristocratic' in its constitution. As long as the American war lasts, it must widen this difference between the two sides, and throw still more on the Southern side all the elements of power, coherence, and command. In the Old World we have seen over and over again the invariable fate of armies without officers, and officers with indifferent troops. The lambs led by lions beat the lions led by lambs. There may be many brave gentlemen and good officers in the North, *but there is not the class*; and even if they were now to arise they would be crushed and paralyzed by the state of society. The men whom this war will raise and enrich in the North are not fighting men or rulers. They will be an aristocracy of money, of good houses and furniture, of equipages, of luxury; but, like the existing aristocracy of New-England, they will be only private men. How long they will stand at all in the face of the stronger and more active elements now at work in American remains to be seen."

Obituary.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS.

Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Secretary of State for War, died suddenly at his seat, Harpton, in Radnorshire, where he was spending his Easter recess, on Monday, April 13. Although his health had been infirm during the Winter, the attack which terminated fatally developed itself but three days before, and was brought on by a cold which he had taken.

Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS was the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS. He was born in 1806, and having received his early education at Eton, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1828, taking the highest honors in classics and a second class in mathematics. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, but never practiced. In 1833 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Inquiry for the Relief of the Poor and into the State of the Church in Ireland; and in the following year was placed on the Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of Malta. He was a Poor Law Commissioner from January, 1839, to July, 1847, when he was first elected member for the County of Hereford in the House of Commons. The late baronet sat for that county till 1852, and has, since the death of his father in 1855, represented the Radnor district of boroughs. He was Secretary to the Board of Control from November, 1847, to May, 1848; Under Secretary for the Home Department from May, 1848, to July, 1850; Financial Secretary to the Treasury from July, 1850, to February, 1852; and Chancellor of the Exchequer from March, 1855, to February, 1858; and was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in June, 1859. On the resignation of the late Lord HERBERT, of Lea, (SIDNEY HERBERT,) Sir GEORGE was selected by Lord PALMERSTON to fill the office of Secretary of State for War. He was distinguished for his accurate and extensive political acquirements, and was widely known as an author. Among his historical and philosophical works may be mentioned his *Inquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History; Essays on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages;* and *On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.* For about a year he was editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, relinquishing that post to become Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord PALMERSTON'S first administration. Of his political works the best known were "An Essay on the Use and Abuse of Political Terms;" "On Local Disturbances in Ireland, and the Irish Church Question;" "An Essay on the Government of Dependencies;" and a comprehensive treatise on the "Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics." His last work, "Dialogues on the Best Form of Government," was published only a few weeks ago.

Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS will be sadly missed in the future discussions of American questions in England, and in the official action which may be taken upon them. Although he had by no means espoused the cause of our Government, his leanings were decidedly in its favor, as was made apparent by the position which he took in opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE, when he so hastily declared in his speech at Sunderland that the South had demonstrated its right to be considered a "nation."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2279, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2263, 2267, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323. *Part II.*—(Short causes.)—Nos. 2067, 2214, 2239, 2270, 2011, Cairns vs. Voorhies, 3166.

Arrest of a Notorious Slave-Trader.

Capt. COOK *alias* Capt. LEE, a notorious slave-trader, master of the slave-ship *Gandora*, of Boston, was arrested in Brooklyn, late on Saturday evening, by Deputy Marshals BOSSE, of this City, and WARREN, of Boston. There are six indictments pending against him in Boston, for piracy in connection with the Slave-trade. He was taken to Boston on Sunday evening, by Deputy-Marshal WARREN.

Launch of the Pilot-Boat E. F. Williams.

Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS, the ship-builder, launched from his yard at Greenpoint, on Wednesday afternoon, another yacht, for the Sandy Hook pilots. Her dimensions 81 feet over all, 61 feet keel, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 8 feet depth of hold, and she will measure 111 tons. Her foremast is 69 feet in length, and the mainmast 71 feet; she is built of oak, cedar and hackmatac, treenailed and copper-fastened in the most substantial manner, and, for beauty of model and elegance of finish, has no superior. Her cabins are very tastefully laid out, there being six berths with washroom, water-closets and baggage-room; bird's-eye, maple, rosewood and other fancy woods are among the veneering and inlaying. She was built for the company formerly owning the *Edwin Forrest*, No. 14, which was wrecked on Long Island some months since. Her company consists of the following pilots: HENRY HARRISON, Captain; Thos. Connelly, David Keise, Jacob Erickson, Jas. Clark, and Chris. Peterson.

Return of the Tenth Maine Regiment.

The Tenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Col. G. L. BEAL, arrived in this City *en route* for home, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. This regiment enlisted for two years, and its term expired last week. They went out 850 strong and returned with 450. On their arrival here they proceeded to the Park Barracks, where they remained till morning and took breakfast. At 12 o'clock M., they took their departure for home in a special steamer (the *Connecticut*) chartered for the purpose. They go by way of Stonington. The regiment served in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, and many other engagements in Virginia, and what remains of it are as fine a looking set of men as one would wish to see.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A medical Society has been formed in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and the following officers have been elected: President, Dr. E. N. COLE; Secretary, Dr. JOS. A. BRADY; Treasurer, Dr. N. L. NORTH. The Society will meet every third Thursday in the month.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

Thursday, April 30, 1863—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in its Chamber, number Sixteen, City Hall.

In the absence of the President, the Clerk called the roll, when, no member answering to his name, he declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, May four, at four o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	May	2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	May	2	New-York	Hamburg.
Persia	May	6	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	May	9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	May	13	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	May	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	May	20	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	May	27	Boston	Liverpool.
China	June	3	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	April	17	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	April	18	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	April	18	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	April	18	Hamburg	New-York.
Borussia	April	22	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	April	22	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	April	25	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	April	29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	May	1	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	May	2	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	May	6	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	May	6	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	May	6	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May	13	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May	16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May	20	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May	23	Liverpool	Boston.
Africa	May	30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June	3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June	6	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	June	13	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June	17	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and the Southern Coast.

Merrimac	May	2	New-York	Havana, New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 4 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, *via* Portland, close here to-day at 12:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Hammonia via* Southampton and Hamburg, close in this City on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh* close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—BY HER SISTER, of HANNAH O'BRIEN, from County Limerick. Apply at No. 312 [illegible]-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of this Union will be held at Masonic Hall, No. 59 Crosby-st., corner of Broome, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. H. M. FAILING, President. E. S. HILL, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING $65,500. THE finder will be most liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 70 John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MAPS OF THE WOOLSEY ESTATE Are now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 8½ Pine-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. B. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL. In every variety, for sale and exchange. J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
349 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
696 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
[illegible] lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
47 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 88 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
7,000 lots having [illegible] feet front on a spacious canal, of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,500 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 52x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 108 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, or W. H. ROSS, No. 108 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., at the following prices: $200, $225, $250, $300, $325, $350 and $400 each, on very favorable terms of payment. Persons wishing to start manufacturing, especially those using large quantities of coal or iron, are requested to examine the place. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York, or J. E. COOLEY, Agent, Elizabethport.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 48th and 49th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 46th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage house in excellent condition, with four lots laid out in garden, on 155th-st., adjoining Audubon Park, Carmansville, will be sold low; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to JAMES CONDIE, corner 23d-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE three-story dwelling house No. 472 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.; will be sold on favorable terms, or let to a good tenant for a moderate rent. Possession may be had 1st of May. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR THREE-STORY brick houses, on Rodney-st., near Lee-av., Brooklyn. These houses are high-basement and [illegible], and will be sold together at a bargain. Apply to BULKLEY & FINE, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE THREE 3-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 371, 373 and 375 3d-av., with 12 years lease of ground, and privilege of renewal at expiration. Apply to WM. SPARKS, No. 375 3d-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN. No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600. No. 75 West Baltic-st. Rent, $500. These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 13 Exchange-place.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The four-story house No. 60 State-st., near Henry-st.; is 26 feet wide by 65 feet deep; has 17 rooms, all in good order; rent $600; has rented for $800 and taxes. Apply to Mr. HOWE, No. 132 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A nice house, in good order, with plot of lots, forming large court-yard and garden; has gas, water, range, heater, &c.; near cars. Rent $400. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, No. 20 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE 5-STORY BUILDING, NO. 174 CENTRE-st., with or without steam-power, suitable for manufacturers of jewelry, having three large fire-proof safes built in the walls. Inquire of J. F. GRAHAM, No. 175 Centre-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 70 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, all in excellent order; terms moderate. Apply to EDWARD F. TRACY, Room No. 5, in the building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, the 3-story and basement house No. 161 West 13th-st.; rent $1,800 per annum; can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock; would be rented by the month if desired.

STABLE TO RENT—ON THE REAR OF HOUSE northeast corner Union-square and 15th-st. Stable is large, commodious and dry, and on a full lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE OFFICES IN THE COOPER Institute, on the first floor above the stores. Inquire in the office of the building.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, NO. 207 West-st., near Spring-st., 25 by 75. Inquire of BULKLEY & FINE, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x35 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-AV.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, On Canal-st., near Broadway. JOHN GAUDU, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 82 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 3,600 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE SECOND story of No. 44 Duane-st., with use of steam hoistway; alley in rear. Apply to ROBT. HOE, No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWER, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED, SUITABLE for gentlemen, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; house convenient to cars and stages; terms reasonable. No. 34 West 29th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM—ON THE SECOND floor, to let to a gentleman, with or without partial board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. Reference given and required.

TO LET—AT NO. 60 9TH-ST., BETWEEN University-place and 5th-av., rooms en suite and single; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—The large and well-known private boarding-house, Washington Hall, (late Mrs. Mason's,) will be opened for visitors on the 15th of May. It is delightfully situated on Broadway, between the Congress and Empire Springs, and the rooms are well adapted for families and large parties of friends. For further particulars apply at No. 30 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SMALL PRIVATE family, residing in a pleasant village in New-Jersey, would accommodate a party of grown persons with board; a fine healthy location, and easy of access to New-York; six trains daily. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of said boarders; unexceptionable references required. Address, by letter, W. J. J., care of J. E. L., No. 360 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 130 Times Office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE LINE OF THE Harlem Railroad, one mile from Bedford Station. A large family can be accommodated. For further information, apply to JAMES B. WARNER, at the dry goods store, No. 136 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY of five adults and four children. South side of Long Island, or between New-Haven and Stonington, preferred, or where salt water is convenient. Address Box No. 2,879 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE house for families, two miles below West Point. Apply to E. A. BERARD, West Point, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY HORSE, NINE years old, jet black, 16 hands high, good life, kind and gentle. Can be seen at stable in rear of No. 102 Jackson-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Newburgh, on the Hudson River, two hours' ride from New-York, affording to a person of taste an excellent opportunity to enjoy, both in Winter and Summer, all the advantages of a suburban residence in a delightful cultivated and wealthy community, excellent market, good roads and frequent communication by railroad and steamboat with the Metropolis. The premises consist of a commodious, well-built mansion in the Elizabethan style, with the addition of spacious piazzas, contains gas, water heated by Baker & Smith's low pressure steam apparatus, and every other convenience appertaining to a modern construction; also extensive hot and cold graperies, containing a choice assortment of foreign vines in full bearing; a green or plant-house of tasteful model and decoration, convenient carriage-house, stable, and gardener's and coachman's houses, built of stone, various outbuildings of brick, with architectural gateways, etc., all in the best of order, together with an abundant supply of soft and pure water, carried through the house and other buildings, there being a main four inches in diameter, with fifty feet head, feeding various fountains, and providing a copious supply throughout the premises. Furniture can be had with the house if desired.

The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation; a portion of the soil is devoted to native grapes and to a vegetable garden; the rest is filled with choice fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, etc. English style of landscape. The trees are of a great variety, many of them being rare specimens, and are in a most healthy state. The scenery is unsurpassed on the river. The site was selected in 1838, with special regard to the natural features, at a time when the best sites were obtainable. To a gentleman of taste and wealth, the above property is eminently desirable. No expense or pains have been spared to make it a model residence, it being one of the most perfect establishments in the United States. Address NEWBURGH, Box No. 3,767 New-York Post-office, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN DEERFIELD, MASS.—A very charming and valuable estate, consisting of house, stable, and five and one-half acres of land, situated on the main street, shaded through its entire length—one mile—by elms and maples. The house is in the Italian style, 40 feet square, with L 40x27; built about four years since, by the present owner, by the day, regardless of expense, containing large drawing-room, three parlors, dining-room, kitchen, buttery, wash-room and bath-room on the first floor; eight bedrooms and large store closets, &c., on the second floor, and two large attics. The basement, extending under the whole house, is 11½ feet in height, rendered vermin proof by floor and walls of hydraulic cement. This is divided into a large play-room, 38x15 feet, a favorite Summer resort; basement kitchen, store closet, cellar, wine-cellar, &c. The barn is large and handsome, 40x30 feet, and was built at the same time, in perfect keeping with the house, with all necessary conveniences. The land is rich and well adapted for garden, lawn, &c. Deerfield is one of the pleasantest towns in the valley of the Connecticut, within five hours' ride of Boston, and seven hours of New-York. Too much cannot be said of the beauty of the neighboring drives and the surrounding scenery. The above elegant estate will be sold for urgent reasons at the low price of $10,500, if applied for soon, and immediate possession given. For plans and full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, UPON THE PREMISES IN OLD SAYBROOK, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. On SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public auction, a handsome modern house, finished in the best manner, with 14 rooms, piazzas, coach-house, barn, and every convenience suitable for a gentleman's country residence. About 7 acres of ground sloping down to a bay near the mouth of the river, entirely unimproved, but susceptible of being soon made ornamental and productive, as may be seen in the adjoining residence and grounds of John Allen, Esq. The house has never been occupied since it was built, about five years since, owing to the death of the owner. Excellent fishing, boating and shooting in the proper seasons; accessible from New-York in 4½ hours by railroad or by Hartford steamer in the afternoon. The neighborhood is entirely healthy, and there are good schools and churches. Persons, by taking the 8 o'clock A. M. train on the New-Haven Road, can have several hours at Saybrook, attend the sale, and return the same evening. Terms 10 per cent. cash on the day of sale; a liberal portion of the purchase money to remain on bond and mortgage if desired. For further particulars apply to VARNUM & TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat, containing 24 acres of choice land, three-quarters of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is 50x40 feet, with a piazza 12 feet in width extending along almost the entire front; is built in the most substantial manner, and has, among other conveniences, water, bath, &c.; and a fine billiard-room. The place is well stocked with fine fruit and shade trees and shrubbery; the gardens are large and productive, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. Price $30,000, or will be let, completely furnished, at $1,800 a year. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of DEWITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, fully furnished, a handsome cottage residence, containing parlor, library, dining-room, six bed-chambers, bath-room and water-closet, and good kitchen, with all conveniences. The place contains 2½ acres of ground, handsomely planted and improved, with good garden, stable and outbuildings; within ten minutes' drive of Vanderbilt's Landing, and possessing beautiful sea and inland views; location high and healthy; well suited for the residence of a person of taste and moderate means. Apply to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A handsome country seat of about 20 acres, with new and commodious double house, 42x35 feet, and addition 16x20, built in the best manner, by day's work, situated on high ground, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; apple, pear and cherry trees on the premises. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad, and short distance from the depot. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to C. H. SEAMAN, on the premises, or to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT RHINEBECK—AN OLD family seat on the Hudson, most beautifully situated, containing 176 acres superior land, large river front, water grant to the channel, good boating, fishing and bathing; eligible situations for ice-houses, several fine building-sites in addition to the one occupied by the mansion; fruit in abundance; lawns and walks, extensive, tastily laid out and beautifully shaded. Price $65,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or the owner on the premises, or FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—A very beautiful tract of land, known as "Paradise Lot," fronting 361 feet on Elm-st., at the foot of Round Hill, containing 60 acres of land, divided into upland, meadow and woodland, filled with chestnut, walnut, pine and other trees. Bounded southerly by a river, and broken by hills and brooks, rendering it a most desirable location for a country residence; and, in the hands of a man of taste, can easily be made to equal any in the valley of the Connecticut. For plans and full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NORMANSTONE—A BEAUTIFULly situated residence on the Heights of Georgetown, D. C., one mile from the Washington and Georgetown streetcars; unsurpassed for health and fine views, comprising 24 acres of land, a substantial and commodious house, gardener's cottage and other outbuildings. Terms cash. Particulars and description of the property may be obtained by applying at the office of WM. H. GRANT, Superintending Engineer Central Park, 5th-av., opposite 81st-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A COUNTRY residence, beautifully located on the highest ground in the vicinity of Newark, containing 16 acres of land, with a double house, large barn, stables and carriage-house, all in perfect order. The grounds are highly improved, and abound with fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees. For particulars, inquire of WOODRUFF, FINCH & CO., No. 61 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The late residence of Wm. A. Ferris, Esq., with eight acres of improved land. The house is large, with fine water front, and is a desirable place for a citizen's country-seat. All the New-Haven trains stop at the station, Coscob Bridge. Eighteen acres adjoining also for sale. Apply to GEORGE P. TITUS, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order, situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from City; pleasantly located, with garden, well of good water; the house contains 11 rooms, and is only 3 minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad and stage depots; rent $175 a year. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house in the town of Stamford, Conn. A stable and good well of water on the premises. The place is central and very near the railroad station; is altogether suitable for a small family. For particulars, address Box No. 204 Post-office, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, SITUATED between Cornwall and Newburgh, immediately on the bank of the river. The house contains ten rooms, grounds about five acres, with garden planted, and abundance of fruit, ice-house filled, stable and coach-house. Apply to A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1½ miles from Tarrytown depot; house contains 10 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; fine river view; 15 acres of good land, suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; plenty of choice fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN LLEWELLYN PARK, (500 acres,) on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, within one hour of Wall-st. Also, a few eligible building sites, from one to ten acres each. For terms and other particulars apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF SIXTY acres, at Nyack. Churches and schools are near. It fronts on the Hudson, is healthy, has good buildings, unsurpassed prospect, and fine fruit, brook and springs. CHAS. E. HART, No. 158 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES OF ground, the country seat of the late Casper Meier, situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. Apply to OELRICHS & CO., corner of Broadway and Beaver-st., or to ROBERT JAFFRAY, No. 46 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH eight rooms, in Passaic, N. J., near the depot, 10½ miles from the City, 30 minutes from City by Erie Railroad. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., containing eleven rooms, with two acres of land, stable, &c., attached; is partly furnished, and easy of access to the City; rent $325 per year. Apply on the premises to EDWARD POST, or J. T. MOORE, 100 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., house, large barn and garden, with four acres of land. Possession at any time. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITHIN A MILE of Mamaroneck Depot, furnished with marble mantels, heaters, &c., with about an acre of land and suitable out-buildings. Apply to LOUIS WALSH, 38 South-st.

AT LENOX, MASS.—FOR SALE, A RESIDENCE containing 5 acres of land, with buildings all new. Address Box No. 23 Lenox Post-office, Lenox, Mass.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY DWELLING IN ORANGE TO LET.—Handsomely situated on Valley Road, adjoining Lewellyn Park; has 12 rooms, large attic, kitchen and cellar; bathroom and water through the house. There are four acres in high cultivation, garden, fruit and ornamental trees; barn, stables, and fine spring water. Location 15 minutes' walk from steam and horse cars. Rent moderate. For further particulars inquire at Mr. ABIJAH HARRISON'S, near the premises, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—In Westchester County, with commodious and extensive buildings, orchards and fruits of all kinds, grapery, greenhouse, &c., &c. It is within one hour of the City, and communication by railroad and steamboat. For healthfulness and beauty of location it is unsurpassed. The farm contains 200 acres and embraces a half dozen elegant building sites, with 10 to 20 acres each, with extensive landscape and water views. BULKLEY & FINE, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE AT GOSHEN, ORANGE CO.—A beautiful country seat, situated in the village; delightful views; double house, nearly new, containing parlors, dining-room, library, bath room, six chambers, furnace, etc.; stable, 16 acres of good land, about 500 fruit trees of the very choicest kinds, grapery, strawberries, blackberries, &c., with fine shade-trees and shrubbery. Half the purchase money on mortgage. Sold a bargain. For terms apply to E. R. BREWSTER, No. 28 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT SARATOGA Springs, a handsome residence, beautifully located, with all modern improvements—with bath, hot and cold water. The grounds supplied with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery. House in perfect order. One of the most desirable residences at Saratoga. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to E. B. EASTERBROOK'S, 611 Broadway.

TO LET, IN METUCHEN, N. J.—ABOUT one hour's ride from New-York, within five minutes walk of the depot, a convenient house, new, with seven rooms, a piazza in front, garden attached. Rent $120. Apply to J. M. EDGAR, corner of 6th-av. and 10th-st., New-York, or F. EDGAR, Metuchen.

COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET FOR THE Summer months on Bowne-av., in the village of Flushing, L. I., within five minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings, with 1½ acres of land in garden and lawn, good fruit and shade, and stable for two horses. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE HOUSE, CONTAINing 10 rooms, pleasantly located near the second landing, Stapleton, S. I.; beautiful water views, &c.; rent $275. For particulars, inquire of J. B. KEELER, No. 372 Broadway, or at the residence of Mr. STAPLETON, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT TARRYTOWN—A two-story house, with 8 or 10 rooms, carriage-house, &c. Lot 98 by 281 feet; variety of fruit; fine river view; 5 minutes' walk to depot; good neighborhood, &c. Price $4,500. Apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Tarrytown, ½ mile from depot; 5 acres, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to A. G. NEWMAN, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

FARMS.

$8,200 FOR A FRUIT AND GRAIN FARM OF 71 ACRES.—Wood, water and good buildings, fine view and healthy; stock, tools and furniture included; 38 miles on Long Island. JAMES FLAGLER, owner, No. 168 Broadway, in the hat-store, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm on the Hudson, one hour from City with houses and barns, well watered with springs and brooks, abounding in fine views with numerous building sites. Inquire of C. R. GRIFFIN, No. 8 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 150 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & R. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

REMOVALS.

ALDEN, SAMPSON & SONS, SUCCESSORS TO JOHN H. ALDRICH, Manufacturers and dealers in FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, Have removed to No. [illegible] Duane-st.

REMOVAL OF THE GRAFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION. AFTER MAY 1, 1863, the business of the Grafenberg Company, its salesrooms and offices, will be removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to the capacious stores CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STS., N. Y., (entrance No. 139 William-st.,) over the wholesale drug stores of A. B. Sands & Co.

Dr. BRIDGE, the resident physician, will consult with his friends and patients, as usual, in his private office at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The above location is the most convenient in the City for merchants and others desiring to procure the celebrated Grafenberg Family Medicines.

TOWNSEND, CLINCH & DIKE HAVE REMOVED TO No. 12 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,) and No. 68 Water-st.

BLAKE BROS. & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 17 WALL-ST., UP STAIRS.

REMOVAL TO NO. 141 FULTON-ST.—M. DECKER'S Billiard Table Manufactory and Wareroom, formerly No. 90 Ann-st., where I intend to manufacture first-class tables with my patent cushions. Several second-hand tables for sale. Trimmings of every description.

WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN HAVE removed to No. 40 Wall-st. (Manhattan Bank Building.)
ROBERT & JOSEPH O'BRIEN have removed to No. 33 Wall-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building.)

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 505 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 4th-av., 506 8th-av., 46 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards, at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 108 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES and prices. Also, chamber suites in walnut and chestnut, the best assortment in the City, wholesale and retail, at No. 277 Canal-st. WARREN WARD.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN FINE DRY lofts, over my piano warerooms. Three fine lofts to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JUNE, OUT TO-DAY. It contains: Can't Come It—Jeff. on the Starvation Dodge; A few Hints to those who may wish to improve their Muscular Development; Jonathan's Chip Basket; Latest from the Seat of War; English Neutrality; The Adventures of Mr. Tim in Search of Sport—Mr. Tim Fixes—He Admires his Game—He is Taken by Surprise—Revenge; The New Idea; All Owing to the Rebellion; Wealth does not always bring Contentment; Pot Pie—A new Fabric. Price $1 a year; single numbers 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

GUANOS.

No. 1 Phosphatic Guanos, of various importations, warranted pure and to analyze from 70 to 80 per cent. bone phosphate of lime.

Also, No. 1 Peruvian, for sale on the most favorable terms, in quantities to suit purchasers, by JOHN B. SARDY, No. 58 South-st., corner of Wall.

For particulars send for circular.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY NEW OR cast-off clothing to dispose of, can obtain the highest price by calling at the store, or addressing JOHN MURPHY, No. 507 Pearl-st., near Centre. All orders punctually attended to.

ANY ONE HAVING ABOUT EIGHTY yards of Brussels carpet, either new or which has been used but little, and who is willing to sell cheap for cash, may find a purchaser by addressing A. B., Box No. 122 Times Office, stating price, &c.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. F. H. DIAMOND, 698 Broadway.

MAY 1863

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCK—THE TOODLES.

WALLACK'S—MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—AURORA FLOYD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DOG SHOW—MINNIE WARREN AND COMMODORE NUTT, &c., at all hours.—Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—COTOPAXI.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA—PREVENTION.

LAURA KEENE—OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

WASHINGTON HALL—(Corner South 7th and 8th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.)—WALLACE'S WORK OF ART.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Army of the Potomac is undoubtedly in motion. On Monday morning at daylight the movement began, the Seventh and Eleventh Corps and the Cavalry Corps taking the lead. *How far the grand movement has progressed* we can only infer from the time which has elapsed. The direction which it has taken will soon be indicated in the reports which will reach us. A gentleman who arrived in Philadelphia yesterday from the army, reports that the pontoons were laid on Thursday night and Wednesday morning across the Rappahannock at Port Royal, and that the troops immediately began to cross, and by 10 o'clock four corps had got over in safety. Subsequently cannonading and severe firing were heard across the river.

There appears to be no doubt that the whole rebel line in front of Gen. ROSECRANS in Tennessee has been advanced. A battle appears to be imminent.

We have a dispatch from Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, above Vicksburgh, stating that orders were issued on the 23d for Gen. GRANT'S whole army to march, with six days' rations.

Gen. ELLET, with his Marine Brigade, in his operations up the Tennessee, has destroyed every grist and saw mill, and every distillery on the river. The towns of Hamburgh and Eastport were also destroyed.

Our Washington correspondent says an order will be issued to-day from the War Department directing that the two-years' men, now being discharged and returning home, shall retain their arms until they reach home, when they will be immediately mustered out of the service and paid all arrears of bounty money.

News reached Wheeling on Monday that a considerable fight took place about two miles from Strasburgh on Wednesday last. Maj. MCGEE, of the Third Virginia cavalry, with portions of ROWAND'S, UTT'S and WHITE'S cavalry companies, encountered a force of three or four hundred rebels at the place indicated. Maj. MCGEE'S squadron was the advance of a more formidable force out upon a reconnoissance, and he therefore made a dash upon the rebels and after a very brief and brilliant fight drove them from their position without the assistance of the main force. One man of ROWAND'S company was killed and another was wounded. The rebel loss was five killed and nine wounded, beside 25 prisoners and 40 horses.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* having stated that some gentleman who submitted an important invention to the Navy Department, had been rather cavalierly treated, Mr. FOX, the Assistant Secretary, sends a communication to that paper which concludes thus: "As this case, however, is only one of very many side things thrown at the Navy Department through the medium of the Press, calculated in a general way to mislead the public, and to inculcate the belief that proper attention is not paid to the inventive and mechanical skill of the country, you are hereby informed that any person who wishes in an earnest and practical shape to present any project to aid the Navy in its efforts to put down the rebellion, will meet with the fullest and promptest attention—a course invariably hitherto pursued—and should the project seem at all likely to succeed, every means will be called into play to carry it out to successful completion."

In regard to the alleged shooting of BRAGG by BRECKINRIDGE, prisoners say that BRAGG had condemned some Kentuckians to death. BRECKINRIDGE remonstrated angrily, saying that "shooting Kentuckians was played out," and if the order was executed, he would shoot BRAGG. The latter executed the Kentuckians, and BRECKINRIDGE killed him.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship *Europa*, we receive advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 18th, and Queenstown on the 19th inst. The English shippers and merchants interested in the trade with Matamoras have worked themselves into a high pitch of excitement regarding the interference with their business by the United States cruisers. A deputation of them waited upon Earl RUSSELL on the 16th, in relation to the matter. During the interview the statement was made that Minister ADAMS had recently given a special license for a ship to proceed from England to Matamoras, free from any interference by American cruisers, to carry supplies of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in their war with France. This appears to have been the case, as attempts were made to negotiate a policy of insurance at Lloyds, on a vessel furnished with certificates from Mr. ADAMS, addressed to Admiral DUPONT. The publication of these facts furnished the occasion for a furious attack upon Mr. ADAMS by the London *Times* and other English papers. The *Times* characterizes the proceeding as an arrogant assumption, and says, in reference to it, "The exercise of the slightest authority by foreign Ministers in England is not to be permitted for one moment." Notice was given in the House of Commons on the 16th of [illegible] to call up the matter of the [illegible] supposed rebel gunboat *Alexandra*. An investigation in regard to the "greenback" forgeries at [illegible] had revealed the fact that large amounts had been issued in five, ten and twenty-dollar notes. The London *Daily News* believes that the irritation between England and the United States is increasing, and the Paris *Moniteur* has a paragraph in which it is stated that the "the last dispatches from the Washington Government have a character of increasing irritation." The British Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his annual statement, showing a surplus of three and three-quarters million pounds, which he proposed to reduce by reducing the duty on tea and the tax on incomes. The Polish question, according to a Vienna dispatch threatens to assume greater complications. The movements of the insurgents are becoming every day more active. Numerous engagements are reported, and an attack on Karlisch was daily expected. The Liverpool Cotton market was [illegible] and prices had further advanced. Breadstuffs and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at [illegible] for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

[illegible] an official list of the [illegible] on board the ill-fated steamship [illegible] whose lives have been saved, [illegible] of the [illegible] officers regarding the manner in which the vessel was wrecked [illegible] and her mails and cargo are lost.

The Washington [illegible] of the Baltimore *Sun* writes: "A distinguished [illegible] official said a day or two since, that it has been determined finally that Gen. MCCLELLAN is not to be again called into military service. It is understood that his report is just now ready for transmission to the War Department, accompanied by a request that it shall have an early publication."

The St. Louis *News* makes some remarkable statements regarding the "deportation without compensation" movement of negroes to Western Missouri, which, it says, is going on at such a formidable rate as to threaten the absolute extirpation of Slavery in that quarter in a short time. Under the encouragement and the armed aid which the movement receives from Kansas, the slaves, not only of the border counties, but of counties low down on the river, are swarming across the line in droves, taking whatever movable property, such as horses, wagons, cattle, furniture, belonging to their masters, they can seize, and making their way without molestation. On Friday night of last week fifty ran away in a gang, from Lafayette County, carrying off six wagons, eighteen horses and one carriage. Nine of these belonged to Mr. PACKARD, of the City Hotel; nine to H. WALLACE; three to Gen. VAUGHAN; two to J. R. GRAVES; two to JOSEPH MORELAND. The Lexington *Union* states that, during the last three weeks, not less than 300 slaves have escaped from Lafayette County. These slaves all go to Kansas. The very "Red Legs" and other organizations in that State engaged in enticing them from Missouri, are said to be sending them down into the Indian Country *and selling them to the Cherokees and Choctaws.* Choctaws give $300 to $400 each for the negro men, and proportionate prices for women and children. The persons engaged in this business are making large sums out of it.

PAUL MORPHY has again been beaten by Mons. DE RIVIERE in a friendly match at chess—the latter winning three out of five games.

A Suicidal Policy—The Rebellion and Slavery.

The Richmond *Whig* felicitates the Confederacy that Gen. MCCLELLAN was chosen chief of the Federal army, and was continued so long in that position. It declares that "with the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, courage, enterprise and daring would have pushed us severely."

Now, so far as regards the unfitness of Gen. MCCLELLAN for aggressive warfare, we have nothing further to say. That question is forever settled. It has been made as clear as mid-day that he lacks the prime essentials of enterprise, daring, rapidity, and the rare faculty of coming to prompt and sure conclusions in sudden emergencies, which NAPIER calls "the certain mark of a master-spirit in war." A few party hacks, long bent upon turning him to some political account, still shut their eyes to all evidence, and complain of his removal. This folly is now simply laughed at. It has ceased to engage serious attention.

But the Richmond paper greatly mistakes in deeming this long period of delay, occasioned by the inefficiency of Gen. MCCLELLAN, a matter for congratulation to the slaveholders' rebellion. It of course judges with a primary reference to the interests of Slavery. But it can easily be shown that those interests required that the strife should be decided on the one side or the other in the quickest time possible. Whatever other damage the prolongation of the war necessarily works, Slavery especially suffers; and each new month has reduced its chances of recovering its old strength and security. MCCLELLAN was in command fifteen months. At the time he assumed the responsibility, the general sentiment of the Northern people was strongly in favor of subduing the rebellion without disturbing the relations of Slavery. It was believed that it might and would be done, and that speedily. In all earthly probability such would have been the result, had MCCLELLAN used to the best advantage the means at his disposal. Richmond would have been taken, Virginia and all the border States would have been speedily lost to the Confederacy, and the whole concern would have fallen through, long before the present time, leaving Slavery essentially unharmed. But the inaction of MCCLELLAN gave the rebels time to discipline and consolidate, saved Richmond, chilled and suppressed all loyal feeling at the South, filled the rebel heart with confidence, drew every Southern young man into the army, created the belief throughout Europe that the South was unconquerable, gave the Northern people an over-estimate of the real formidableness of the rebellion, reconciled *them to delay, caused them to canvass more thoroughly than before the real character* of the struggle, and by the unexpected sacrifices it imposed, engendered a deeper hatred of Slavery than in the ordinary course of events could have been reached in years. Never were the brains of the people more active than while MCCLELLAN was lying still; and so great was the change which was gradually and yet surely wrought, that by the next Summer Congress passed, without exciting the slightest feeling, such Anti-Slavery measures as emancipation in the District of Columbia, the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, the perpetual prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, the bill giving fugitive slaves the right of trial by jury and debarring all rebel slaveowners from all benefit of the Fugitive Slave law, and the confiscation of the slaves of all rebel officials—measures which nine months before would have started a perfect tempest of party opposition. The long halt in effective operations wrought a similar effect upon the religious mind of the country—as was strikingly manifested in the unprecedentedly strong Anti-Slavery utterances of its general conventions, without an exception. A change of even greater moment gradually came over the soldiers in the army, multitudes of whom were at first, in the strongest degree, opposed to any interference with Slavery. This change in the army was strictly in accordance with human nature. A protracted conflict, however conducted, would inevitably aggravate hostility; and all such aggravated hostility must necessarily react upon the institution which gave birth to the war.

Our own policy, from the beginning, has been to put this war through with the utmost practicable energy, without reference to its effects upon Slavery one way or the other. We believed in one paramount object—and that, the speedy and effective reëstablishment of the National authority, however it might affect the peculiar institution. Our doctrine has been that the war should be conducted strictly on military principles, without regard to political considerations of any character whatever. That, we are confident, is the only true doctrine. But there have been large numbers who have practiced upon a different principle: Pro-Slavery men on the one hand, who have been for subordinating the whole management of the war to the preservation of Slavery, and radical Anti-Slavery men, on the other, who have been for subordinating the whole management of the war to the destruction of Slavery. It is astonishing how events have proved that both of these classes were all the while really working against their own ends, though they knew it not. The one class clung to MCCLELLAN with the blindest devotion through all his fifteen months of inefficiency, which were all the while telling with more injurious effect than anything else could have done against their favorite institution; and the other class labored for his removal, though, unconsciously to themselves and to himself, his dilatory management was promoting their ends infinitely better than any swift and decisive action could have done. No discerning man now fails to see that expedition *was the true policy of the friends of Slavery,* and delay of its enemies. And yet MCCLELLAN, the very embodiment of delay, has found his opponents among the latter, and his supporters among the former.

We are not surprised to see the Richmond sheet involving itself in the same inconsistency. It is one of the most notorious facts in American history that Slavery, from the outset, has been more injured by its mistaken friends than by its bitterest enemies. The rebellion itself was but the final upshot of a long series of just such suicidal movements. This Pro-Slavery felicitation over the inefficiency of Gen. MCCLELLAN, is in perfect keeping with all that preceded.

The Army of the Potomac.

Nothing has been published at Washington of the movements of Gen. HOOKER since Monday, when it was announced by the *National Intelligencer* that our army had commenced crossing the Rappahannock at daybreak. It was generally supposed that this was indicative of an immediate general action. In December last, Gen. BURNSIDE threw his pontoons over the Rappahannock on Thursday the 11th, and his army crossed that night and next day, and on Saturday they fought the battle of Fredericksburgh. Gen. HOOKER'S plan of action is probably fundamentally different from that adopted by Gen. BURNSIDE, though what it may be he has not advertised the public; and most of his officers, and even the rebels, seem up to the latest hour to have been altogether ignorant of it. Some persons writing from the army as late as Tuesday, assert that he is going up the Rappahannock, others that he is going down; one rebel writer insinuates that he will make the Mattapony his base of operations, while JEFF. DAVIS' private organ, the Richmond *Enquirer*, has a long article making it clear that his movement is to be up the Pamunkey. We have no doubt that the latter article was based upon information obtained from JEFF. DAVIS himself, who had it published to confuse HOOKER by showing that the rebels knew all about his plans—which HOOKER in turn will probably prove was a mistake. We have read a letter from the army written in the early part of this week by one who would be likely to know, which said that "*everybody* was in the dark, and that three at least of the Major-Generals were then totally ignorant of the plan of action." Under these circumstances, the public will be compelled to simply wait for the development of events—which they will be very well satisfied to do; and will, in the meantime, indulge the thought that plans so well kept have at least one element of success not possessed by some previous ones.

If HOOKER push up the river and march for Gordonsville, we imagine he would have a battle at that place, or before he got there, as the rebels could move their troops with greater facility and speed than is in his power. *If he move down and in the rear of Fredericksburgh,* we imagine that the rebel army would fall back at least to Sexton's Junction, and make the North Anna their defensive line; for nowhere short of there could they rapidly concentrate all their troops and get a position equal in strength to that which they hold at present. Some fear that if HOOKER march his army in the rear of Fredericksburgh, the rebels may simply leave a force to obstruct his passage to Richmond and to defend that city, while they will push on with their main body to Washington. Perhaps they might, if Washington were left uncovered, and there were no obstruction. But Washington is not only one of the best defended cities in the world by the fortifications immediately around it, but other works have been constructed and other forces planted, at points of which it is not necessary to speak, and which, we believe, are sufficient to hold in check the whole of LEE'S army.

We have a Philadelphia report at a late hour from the army, that the pontoons were laid across the river at Port Royal on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning; that four of our *corps d'armée* had crossed in safety, and that cannonading and severe firing had been heard on this side of the river. It is very likely that a part, at least, of this statement is correct, though the cannonading may, perhaps, only be preliminary, and not indicative that the general action had then commenced. Port Royal is about eighteen miles below Falmouth, on the other side of the Rappahannock, and is one of the points at which a demonstration was made by Gen. HOOKER a few days ago. Whether or no the great battle is commenced, it is certain that if HOOKER is across the river, it is impossible that it should be postponed.

A SPY CONDEMNED TO DEATH.—"THOMAS M. CAMPBELL, of the so-called Confederate army," was condemned by a Court-martial, sitting at Cincinnati, on Monday of this week, to be executed by hanging, and Gen. BURNSIDE has had him put in irons, at Sandusky, Ohio, and has issued an order to the commander of that post to see that the sentence of the Court is duly executed at 12 o'clock, noon, of this day, May 1st. The charge against the prisoner is that of being "found and arrested within our lines as a spy," and the specification sets forth that he "was found and arrested within the lines of the United States forces on the 11th of April, near Ruggles' Mills, Bourbon County, Ky., as a spy." The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, found him guilty of both the specification and the charge, and the sentence of death was the result. We have not learned, up to the present hour, that the President has interfered with the sentence of the Court or the order of Gen. BURNSIDE.

The place that this spy was arrested was not far from the capital of the State of Kentucky, and the time, near the beginning of last month, was about the period when the rebels were making demonstrations with a strong force in that direction, which they were prevented, however, from carrying out by the very thorough whipping administered them by Gen. GILLMORE, near Somerset. If it is ever proper in time of war to execute the highest penalty against a spy, we do not see but that it is eminently just to make an example in this case.

So far as we can recall at this moment, we believe no spies have been hung by our military authorities since the war began. Hundreds have been caught, and probably not a few have been shot in the common chances and by the ordinary methods of war; but there has been no formal enforcement of the penalty which all military law denounces against this offence. To this fact we may attribute the perfect impunity with which suspicious rebels haunt our camps, and the extraordinary knowledge that their leaders and officers have of our movements and plans. Our Southern extracts have from time to time shown that a very different policy is pursued by the rebel leaders. We should think that not less than a hundred men had been hung in the South within the last two years, on the pretext that they were spies.

The Siege of Puebla.

At length we have intelligence from Mexico which gives us some idea of what is taking place at Puebla, the seat of war in that country. By telegraph from San Francisco we have advices from Puebla to the 6th inst., and per steamer *Sheldrake*, from Havana, the dates are given up to the 9th inst. The general tenor of these advices is that a good deal of hard fighting had taken place, and the contest was still raging. The Mexican dispatch to San Francisco, *via* Acapulco, states that since the 31st ult., the French had kept up a constant bombardment of Puebla. Their fire had destroyed the convent of San Agustin and six blocks of buildings, with no special progress toward occupying the city; coupled with this is the French account, which states that Gen. FOREY is in possession of the environs of Puebla, and master of the communications and fortified works commanding the city.

The advices *via* Havana are three days later, and they come from French sources exclusively. These advices state that on the 23d ult., Puebla was completely surrounded, and a part of the French force already inside the walls. On the 23d and 24th ult., a trench was dug from the hill of San Juan toward the Penitentiaria. This trench was not completed till the night of the 30th ult., when the Penitentiaria was taken by storm. The next point of attack was the Fort of San Javier, which was taken after a desperate struggle. These important positions being occupied, it is stated that the attacking column advanced directly against the city—the streets of which were obstructed by barricades. The fighting in the streets is said to have been desperate, the Mexicans contesting the ground inch by inch. But the nearest houses and two of the streets were soon taken. From this forward, the French had to *take house by house; the sappers breaking down the walls to open the way to the soldiers.* On the 3d inst., the attacking parties were advancing, though slowly, to within 100 yards of the cathedral, which stands in the Plaza des Armas. Subsequently, it is stated that the Cathedral and Plaza des Armas were taken, thus dividing the city into two parts, and leaving to the Mexicans only the Forts of Guadalupe and Soreto, which forts, however, it is said, command that part of the city occupied by the French. Very little is said about the losses on either side. The French represent their loss in the various contests as quite small—only 600 to 700 men, among which is VERNET DE LAUMIERE. Among the Havana items of news we find the significant one, that the city "is being turned completely into a hospital for the sick and wounded French soldiers from Mexico."

Gen. COMONFORT, with his army of 15,000 men intact, was near Puebla on the opposite side of Rio Prieto. The expeditionary force of the French is stated at 34,000 men, though 18,000 only were detached for the capture of the Plaza des Armas. Gen. FOREY is said to be sanguine of capturing Puebla and the whole Mexican army, numbering 20,000 men.

Such is the substance of the advices from Mexico published yesterday. It will be perceived that the reports of the destruction of COMONFORT'S army by Gen. BERTHIER, which have come regularly by the last three arrivals, are finally disposed of as being destitute of foundation. It will also be perceived that no mention is made of the action in which the French were repulsed from the fort San Javier with severe loss, on the 26th ult. The French accounts say nothing of what took place between the 23d and 30th ult. These and other circumstances throw doubt on the advices received *via* Havana. And then the news from Puebla is down to the 9th inst., brought to Havana by the French ship *Jean Bart*, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. This would give six days for the mail from Puebla to Vera Cruz, and as the distance between the two places is regularly accomplished by couriers in thirty hours, it is nonsense to suppose that the *Jean Bart* could bring no dates later than the 9th inst. Furthermore, another French ship, the *Tilsit*, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., one day after the *Jean Bart*, and arrived at Havana on the 21st inst., but she is said to have brought nothing later or confirmatory. There is little doubt but that whatever transpires around Puebla is known in Vera Cruz every forty-eight hours, and it is a suspicious circumstance, so far as the French are concerned, that they give us no account of the state of affairs at Puebla between the 9th and 14th inst., at which latter date the information must have been in the possession of the French officials in Vera Cruz.

There are several points in the advices just received which are, however, plain enough and of a striking character. The Mexicans are making a most courageous, determined and patriotic resistance to the invader. The enemy is now attacking Puebla with a well appointed army, *four times larger than that with which Gen. Scott fought his way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, which he entered and held captive.* According to their *own accounts*, the French have been furiously assailing the city of Puebla from the 23d ult. to the 9th inst., a period of 17 days, and though the public may judge differently, we believe they are no nearer victory than they were when they sailed from France.

In view of these facts, and the aspect of affairs in Europe, it requires no remarkable astuteness to foresee what must be the result of this French attempt to conquer Mexico, or obtain a foothold there for dominant French influence on this continent.

The Grit of the Race.

Every race possessing any sort of vitality has some share of fighting men and military capacity. Not a few have developed a proportion amounting at times to national prowess of the most splendid character. And yet but two or three races have ever arisen so purely heroic as to endure the uttermost extremity and adversity of war without yielding. "The hardest fend off," is a common expression of the commonest of natural laws, and hence the inevitable supremacy of such a race is as clearly written in the nature of things as in history. There need be no antecedent lust of conquest. Man is *naturally* a fighting animal; and, whatever the particular cause of the quarrel, it is *grit* that almost invariably carries the day in the long run.

How happened it that Rome subdued Carthage? The latter was the superior in material resources, and in generalship too; and in courage fully equal. Well, it did not happen at all; it all came in the natural course of things. The Roman had the most grit, and that tells the whole story. When HANNIBAL was apparently ready to crush Rome like an egg-shell, there was no flinching; Rome could be crushed, but it was not in her to submit. On the other hand Carthage was no sooner in that condition than she straightway began to treat; and the consequence was, that the plowshare soon ran over her foundations. The difference in the military fortunes of these two Powers was simply the difference in their characters.

The nature that fights for its purpose uncalculating to the death, has an advantage over a calculating and conservative antagonist that can only be stated as infinite. This was the distinctive Roman quality, the essence of Roman superiority. The point of extremity, where others began to think of peace, was the very point where Romans ceased to think of peace. In point of fact they endured enough suffering in war to have subdued most of their adversaries twice over. They conquered the world, not because they could inflict more blows, but because they could endure more "punishment" than the world together.

Unquestionably the next race to the Roman in this toughness of fibre is the Anglo-Saxon. But it is a question yet to be determined what effect American climate and life have had upon it. The Southern people, in the early *part of the war,* made much of their superior purity of Anglo-Saxon blood; and they argued from it, with a good deal of plausibility, that this would surely give them the final mastery. Developments, thus far, have hardly borne this out. The Southerners have certainly exhibited great fortitude, both in the field and at home, and have effectually falsified the calculations that their climate and peculiar institutions had taken from them the old Saxon stamina. But still there has been this noticeable fact, that they never fight at all after the first day, or, if they do, it is with greatly diminished vigor. At Antietam, they would not renew the contest at all after the first day; at Shiloh, at Fair Oaks, at Murfreesboro, in the seven days' battles before Richmond, and in every case, without an exception, where they returned to the strife, they did it with comparatively little spirit; whereas our own troops always fight better and better as the conflict is prolonged. This has now come to be so well understood, that wherever it is heard that a battle has not been decided the first day, it is at once set down as almost certain that the final victory will be with the Northern troops.

This certainly is a strong indication that, notwithstanding the large admixture of other blood, the old tough, dogged, Anglo-Saxon stubbornness still holds its own here better than at the South. But we would not generalize too hastily. In our opinion, the supreme test, which will tell what the two populations are really made of, has not yet come. We have faith that the North will stand that decisive ordeal better than the South; but there is still too much reserved power, both for action and for resistance, in both sections, to justify, at this stage, anything like positive assertion. Our only safety lies in bracing ourselves, so far as we can, for any extremity.

REBEL COST OF LIVING IN CLOVER.—The seizure of flour by the military authorities at Richmond, Va., a month or two ago, produced a deep commotion in the Old Dominion, and was felt throughout the South. The flour taken was the property, not of merchants or speculators, but of private citizens, and the Confederate Government seized it, fixed its own price which was below the market value, and compelled the owners to take their arbitrary valuation or nothing.

This was a degree of tyranny that Old Virginia considered dangerous, and a storm was raised about the ears of the Confederate authorities that they thought it best to heed. A milder policy was then adopted. It was ordered that whenever the Government wanted any commodity belonging to a citizen, a commission of disinterested rebels should be appointed to appraise its value, which should be paid to the owner by the agent of the Government.

The first working of this plan has just been experienced near Richmond, and the result was so remarkable that it was at once reported and read in the rebel Senate. The Quartermaster-General wanted a lot of clover hay, belonging to one M. W. MACHAUX, in Powhatan County, so he sent his agent, E. C. MOSBY, to procure it, who appointed two respectable rebels to appraise it. Mr. MOSBY *writes to the Quartermaster that it is his* his "melancholy duty" to advise him that the appraisers assessed the hay at "twenty dollars per hundred, delivered on the river." This is equal to $440 a ton, and as the Government must fetch it to Richmond, the total cost will exceed $450. The Richmond *Sentinel* says that this appraisal excited "astonishment," and it believes the country will regard it with "indignation."

It is an interesting question to discuss, how valuable a cavalry horse will get to be that is fed for any length of time on hay at $20 a hundred. And it would be worth an idle man's time to cipher out how long the $15,000,000 European loan would serve to keep Confederates "in clover" at the above rate.

The thing is so preposterous on the face of it, that it is hard to credit it as a *bona fide* transaction. It almost seems as if the appraisal must have been procured by the rebel authorities through collusion with the appraisers, in order to disgrace and break down the more equable impressment system, recently forced on them by popular clamor, which they find to be more inconvenient than their former plan of indiscriminate seizure of whatever they wanted.

THE POSITION AND CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

The Relations of England and the United States—The Relations of the English People to the Government—The Instability of British Power—Causes of its Decline—Ultimate Dissolution of the English Empire.

THE BRECKS, Friday, April 17, 1863.

When two nations sustain such intimate relations to one another as England and the United States, and are, at the same time, in danger of coming to hostilities, it becomes them both to understand each other and to know of each other as much as possible. This is the part of prudence. If we were at war with England we might send spies—at any rate, should take all methods of discovering her real condition. Suppose we do this beforehand. For this purpose I will give a fair statement of the condition of England, in some leading features. In the first place, we should recollect this great common fact in the condition of both countries, *that England and the United States are the two greatest commercial nations of the world*—both leading all other nations. But, I apprehend, very few persons, even among political and scientific men, understand another fact, *that the United States have reached the full strength and power of Great Britain in navigation and commerce.* This is the fact derived from the official statistical records of both Governments. I have mentioned this to very intelligent persons, and they seemed greatly surprised. Such, however, is the fact. At the same time both countries have come into the possession of inexhaustible gold mines—the basis of currency—thus increasing their commercial power, and putting in motion new machinery of trade and enterprise. Just at this time these two great nations of a common stock are running a race, *pari passu*, of commercial rivalry over the whole globe. Their ships enter every bay and harbor of the world, and everywhere find their own merchants, and are defended by their own guns. Their *policy in regard to naval and military positions are* not unlike. Take the map of the world and look at the English naval stations, and you will be struck by the remarkable cunning with which England has seized her positions. Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Singapore, Calcutta, Shanghai, and a hundred others, are the great prizes which she has acquired by a century of almost continual war. We, on the other hand, are not destitute of such positions, although we have not gone to Europe or Asia for them. We have the Keys of Florida—the Tortugas—which command the Gulf of Mexico, and without which and Fortress Monroe, the Southern Confederacy, (even if acknowledged by ourselves and all the world,) is a mere dependency. We hold San Francisco and the Straits of Fuca, which are, or soon will be, the keys of the Pacific Ocean, and we virtually hold Liberia, which will soon command the whole West Coast of Africa. Thus in commerce and positions we are alike to a degree which makes commercial rivalry intense. But to this is superadded another thing, equally important. England has been two centuries the bull-dog of the ocean, and every man in England *thinks she has a right to be.* This is, certainly, very unreasonable. But it exists so that it can never be eradicated *till the naval power of England is humiliated.* That will be done in a few years—in the natural course of history. We need not now consider this. England knows well whence that humiliation is to come. But, with the feeling that she is now secure, she insults us with the declaration that the rebels are belligerents (legally)—by building pirate ships to *help* them—and appeals to *her own* law officers to make the law! If any complaints are made, she points to her (as she thinks) impregnable navy, and threatens to open the rebel ports. All this is entirely consistent with the principle upon which England has acquired power, which is nothing more nor less than that of her Danish ancestors—public robbery. But that is now unimportant. We want peace, and I am quite sure the Administration will do every reasonable and practicable thing to prevent war. I hope they will. But I ask, what you have asked in the TIMES, if England fits out a fleet of iron-clad ships-of-war, arms them, equips them, mans them, and furnishes them with money and provisions to pass from an English port to Charleston, and destroy, if possible, our fleet, if that is not war? Can we have a war worse than that in which England fits out a fleet (the only thing in which she has any real power) to destroy our ships, and *we have no power of retaliation?* How can war be waged more effectu-

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ally than that? Every man, woman and child knows that the South cannot fit out a ship which would be more than a scarecrow. The perfect infamy of this, its villany, in the face of all mankind, is so great, that not only JOHN BRIGHT, but other members of Parliament, denounced the proceeding as in every way unjust. This is, of course, nothing. I should as soon expect to see a squirrel-shot penetrate the hide of a rhinoceros as an idea of justice enter the head of the venerable charlatan who now governs England. Let us proceed, then, to the situation of England herself. There are many people in the world into whose heads you can beat no idea of justice, but whose instincts of safety will restrain their injustice. The English Government has shown that it sometimes has those instincts. It is very fond of bullying, but has three times been obliged to acknowledge that it took very little by it with the United States. It may do that again. The condition of England is very unpromising in regard to success in any new war. I have once before said, that the power of England culminated forty years since. She is now in the condition of the Roman Empire just after the time of AUGUSTUS. All the forms, the territories and the appearances of power remain, and it may take a long time to break them up; but probably not, —as all the *forces of society now move quick, and revolutions are short*. Be that as it may, here are the facts.

First, then, England *cannot feed herself*. She does not pretend to. This is not now a casual thing, as it was forty years ago, but it is the *permanent condition of the country*. For a great many years England has imported eggs from France, and beef cattle from Holland and Germany; but this was not very important, as long as she got bread. The statistics of England show that, a century ago, she *exported* bread; that, half a century since, she exported one year and imported next; and that *now* she is compelled to *import*, year after year, sixty millions of bushels per annum, or bread enough for ten millions of people. No comment need be made on this, except this additional fact: If you draw a wall round the south line of Russia, Poland and the Black Sea, and cut off trade with the United States, *she cannot import a bit of bread*. The Continent will need all the surplus of Russia. And, now, what is the attitude of England toward both Russia and the United States? She has *insulted and injured both*. She united with France to humiliate and degrade Russia; she insulted the United States by declaring a race of rebels—a slaveholding race (alike barbarous and inexcusable)—on a level with the free people and Government of the United States; and then added injury to insult by building pirate ships. This is the sort of conciliation she offers to Russia and the United States—Sebastopol and pirate ships. Will Russia and the United States, on whom she is dependent for daily bread, forget these things? Perhaps the Ethiopian will change his skin and the leopard his spots.

Secondly—Another fact, not at all noticed now in England, is equally pregnant with instruction. England and the United States are to-day on a level in commerce and navigation; but, *for the future*, the United States have *tenfold the means of increasing* their commerce and their navy which England has. It is hardly too much to say, that the single State of Maine has means and facilities for shipbuilding equal to those of all England; and that New-England, New-York and New-Jersey have the means of creating a commerce and navigation more than equal to all that of Great Britain. It is equally certain that in a few years no nation can compete with the United States, on the Pacific, where our fine ports on the Western coast of America will command everything. This England, perhaps, understands, and hence it is she wants *to divide and weaken this country*. If something of this sort is not done, the United States will, *in thirty years, far surpass England in commerce and naval power*. England does not love the South, but she *hates the Government of the United States*, which represents the strength, freedom and commerce of the American nation.

Thirdly—The Government of England is the last remains of the feudal aristocracy. It is, and has been very strong, by virtue of that fact. But it is a pure feudal aristocracy. The workingmen of England have no political power. The only people who could modify or restrain the original aristocracy were the *commercial men*. England being an island, commerce must be her main business; and the feudal aristocracy had to bend so far as to encourage commerce. Hence it was the boroughs got into Parliament, then the Reform bills, &c. The commercial element alone controlled the aristocracy; but now commerce and aristocracy have made a close alliance. The princely merchant is made a Peer, and the Lords vote Corn laws. The result is what we see, the real workingman of England ground down to just as few ounces of bread as he can live upon, with no vote and no schools. Is this the virtuous result of humanity and religion, upon which England asks the praises of the world, and lauds herself as if she were some Christian saint? But there is a Divine retribution which no human hand can put aside. The aristocracy of England chose to convert their country into a great shop, and put aside the laws of nature, of freedom and humanity. In that they have given her the death-blow. They have made England dependent upon foreigners for bread. In this situation the aristocracy of England must fight their last fight. It will be the last fight which a *class*, pretending, by some claim of law, usage, or divine decree, to govern mankind, will ever make. It is no wonder that they sympathize with slaveholders, (barbarous as they are,) for their claim to right rests on exactly the same foundation.

I know not the future. I would not utter one word to disturb the peaceful relations of England and the United States. But is it not better that we should all understand just where we are, and just what we are? A great many of the wars of the world have arisen from mere want of information. In this age of the world, such a thing would be inexcusable. Let England understand clearly that honesty is just now her best policy, and perhaps she may be induced to pursue it.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

LUCILLE WESTERN IN BROOKLYN.—Last night Miss WESTERN was greeted by a tremendous house, and played with great success in "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and the "Loan of a Lover." To-night she will appear as *Lucretia Borgia*. Miss WESTERN is a favorite in Brooklyn, and seems to meet there the popular encouragement she deserves.

GOTTSCHALK'S MATINEE.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives a grand matinée at the Brooklyn Academy to-morrow, for which he presents a most attractive programme.

THE PILOT OF THE KEOKUK.—In reference to a paragraph stating that the pilot of the iron-clad *Keokuk* ran her ashore in order that the rebels might capture her, we have the very best authority for saying that the *Keokuk* was not in charge of a pilot at any time at Charleston, and was not run upon Morris Island, but sunk about one mile from the beach, while an effort was being made to tow her into smoother water, and to get her stern to the swell.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Purchase of Cotton from the Rebels—The Cotton Loan—The Sale of Munitions of War—The Construction and Fitting Out of Ships of War, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 28, 1863.

It was lucky that Mr. SEWARD did not yield to the importunities of Lord LYONS in regard to the purchase of cotton from the rebels. It is now clear that the object was to prepare the way for the fifteen million loan, and to secure for it a firm basis of credit. It is not improbable that the purchases made already by British and French merchants, without the guaranteed right of exportation, are held in the expectation that they can be applied to the redemption of the loan. But certainly the Government will not suffer all the purposes of the blockade to be evaded in this way. The recognition of the right of purchase was of more than doubtful propriety, even when it was merely to gratify the imperious demand for cotton; but when it has become apparent that the real purpose was to enable the rebels to raise funds for carrying on the war against the Government, every transaction of the kind should be repudiated, and the cotton thus purchased, when found, should be confiscated, without benefit of clergy. For if this course is not pursued, we shall have opened the door to indefinite purchases, and we shall have laid the foundations of Confederate loans of indefinite extent. The Government should strike at the root of them, by letting it be known that all cotton found in the rebel lines, and especially such as has been purchased on foreign account, will be confiscated; and that payments must be made to the Government of the United States. On these terms the foreign buyers can have the cotton, but not otherwise. There can be no hardship to the purchaser by adopting this regulation, since it can be of no consequence to an honest neutral who gets the pay.

On the other hand, if payment has been made in advance of shipment in contraband goods which have run the blockade, the purchaser of cotton on such terms will deserve to lose his investment or to pay for it twice.

The friends of America in England make a distinction between the sale of munitions of war, and the fitting out of ships of war in neutral ports. The former can be carried on with so much privacy, and has been so long sanctioned by the practice of nations, that no headway can be made in opposition to it. The Government of the United States finds itself compromised, both as buyer and seller of arms and ammunition, and cannot therefore, with consistency, oppose the practice when it happens to operate against us. During the present rebellion, we have bought arms in Europe to use against the rebels, and our merchants have sold supplies to the French in their unholy crusade against the Mexicans. We are therefore in no situation to protest against the sales of a similar kind made by English and other foreign merchants to the rebels, except on the ground that they are making war upon the Government of the United States, in order to establish what England and France by their laws denominate and punish as piracy. If they are willing to stultify themselves before the world by becoming the aiders and abettors of this grand scheme for nationalizing piracy, well and good. It is a question of taste. The fact will only show their professed abhorrence of the Slave-trade, during three-quarters of a century, to have been hypocritical; that's all.

But as it regards the construction or fitting out of ships-of-war in neutral harbors, to prey upon the commerce of a friendly nation, the case is quite different. On this issue with our English neighbors we have the laws of nations on our side, and England could not persist in her indifference, or affected blindness to the fact, that her shipyards were fast becoming the navy-yards of the American rebels, without justly subjecting herself to the charge of hostility to this Government. It is highly gratifying to see that a change has taken place in her policy, and to be informed that these intended piratical sea-rovers will not be permitted to sail. There can be no doubt that Lords PALMERSTON and RUSSELL were helped to this wise conclusion by the law lately enacted in Congress authorizing the President to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal. I concur entirely with Mr. SUMNER as to the impolicy of issuing such letters as long as the great Powers of Europe show a disposition to be really neutral; but at the same time I rejoice at the authority given to the President, and I cannot doubt that the altered policy of England is mainly attributable to it.

I happen to know that the ablest and best friends of the United States in England have drawn attention to the distinction above pointed out, between the sale by neutrals of munitions of war, and the construction or fitting out of ships of war. They were naturally apprehensive of unnecessary complications as likely to arise from confounding the two practices as identical in principle. Happily we have the right, under the laws of nations, to treat the far greater source of injury to our cause as a hostile act; while the other is of no great consequence, since the rebels have within themselves ample means of manufacturing cannon and ammunition.

The English Government and aristocracy have shown unmistakable solicitude to see the American Union dissolved, but, at the same time, they are not willing to incur the expense and dangers of an open war. They did whatever they could to aid the rebels, as long as they could do so without the danger of drifting into war with us. They saw clearly, what has been pointed out on this side of the Atlantic, that the issue of letters-of-marque would be fruitful of collisions with the English merchant-ships. It was a danger to both sides, and one which they had as much reason to avoid as we. Hence, while the premature resort to the practice would have done much harm, and might have precipitated hostilities, the legislative provision for bringing it into play, whenever it was apparent that hostilities would have resulted independently of it, from the unfriendly spirit of the English ruling classes, has had the opposite effect of putting that Government on its guard to avoid hostilities.

Even the best men connected with the British Government find it necessary to defend the policy of avowed "neutrality," as a thing as inevitable as the law of gravity. I have been struck with this fact in reading the recent speech of the Duke of Argyle, which has been copied into the American newspapers. His Grace, while professing the profoundest respect and regard for Mr. SUMNER, and the "noble cause" to which he has devoted his life, speaks of the imperious necessity which constrains the English Government to observe a strict neutrality. When it is remembered that the "noble cause" referred to is freedom—the freedom of the African race—that the Duke of Argyle, who is, I believe, a brother-in-law of the Duchess of Sutherland, has always professed to regard it as sacred; that the rebels are avowedly engaged in a war for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, and the revival of the African Slave-trade; and, furthermore, that England has often taken part in foreign wars, in which she had no special concern, from professed motives of sympathy with the oppressed and down-trodden, we can properly appreciate the consistency and sincerity of this talk about the necessity of neutrality.

SPECTATOR.

MOBILE AND ITS APPROACHES.

The Fleet There Blockading—Forts Gaines and Morgan—Rebel Rams—Obstructions in Mobile Harbor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

BLOCKADING FLEET, OFF MOBILE, Saturday, April 4, 1863.

The precise locality and surroundings of Mobile are these: It is situated forty miles west of Pensacola, and is the most important port of entry on the Gulf, excepting, of course, New-Orleans. There are two railroads running *from* it, which connect it with the great national routes, and the River Mobile and its two large branches—the Tombigbee and Alabama—which are navigable for steamboats of moderate draft for several hundred miles—also make very important connections with the interior of the country. The entrance to its bay lies between Sand Island, on which the light-house is erected, and a shoal verging off from Mobile Point, making a long, narrow and dangerous projection from the mainland, some 16 miles in length. On the bar of the deepest and widest channel the water is 21 feet in depth. The pass between Petit Bois and Horn Islands has water 16 feet deep, and is the nearest and safest refuge from southeast or southwest gales; but, notwithstanding this, the port is neither a safe or pleasant one for vessels in a storm. From the Bay of Mobile westward a line of low sand islands lie parallel to the coast, forming Mississippi Sound, which is navigable for light-draft vessels, and through it, until the capture of New-Orleans, a large trade was carried on with that city, by way of Bayou St. John and Lake Ponchartrain. This sound communicates with Mobile through a pass called Grant's, and there are other modes of communication with the Gulf from it, viz., between Petit Bois Islands and Dauphine, between Horn Islands and Petit Bois, and beyond Horn Islands.

The fleet blockading this port and its passes are: *Colorado*, Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, anchored off the entrance to the main ship channel; three-quarters of a mile west by north from her is the *Lackawanna*, Capt. MARCHAND; to the westward again of her is the *Kennebec*, Lieut.-Commander RUSSELL; to the eastward, first, the *R. R. Cuyler*, Capt. EMMONS; next the *Aroostook*, Lieut.-Commander FRANKLIN; then the *Pembina*, Lieut.-Commander YOUNG; also, the *Kanawha*, Lieut.-Commander MAYO, and the *Pinola*, Lieut.-Commander STILLWELL. The last four are gunboats of the "twenty-three class." The *Pocahontas* is away at present, having gone to Pensacola for coal and supplies. The vessels here named form a regular semi-circular cordon off the mouth of the harbor of Mobile, making it by this arrangement almost an impossibility for them to mistake a vessel running in or out. A bright lookout is kept every night for the enemy, as we have received intelligence that there are three or four rams at Mobile, and a 50-gun frigate, about to visit us and use us up. It is asserted that the greatest care and attention have been given to the minutest details in the construction of these vessels, and that the best of engineering skill that could be obtained has been called to their aid, and that they are supplied with batteries of the most improved description and formidable character. We are ready, however, for them, and will try to treat them with all the respect and attention they deserve should they visit us. Fort Morgan, on the right, and Fort Gaines, on the left, have been thoroughly repaired, and mounted with a portion of the heaviest armament possessed by the rebels. Some of this armament consists of rifle-cannon, which they assert are very effective, and will throw a ball four miles, and prove utterly destructive to all that comes within contact with it. These forts display a large amount of "bunting," whenever any of the blockading fleet practice target-firing.

On the left of the harbor, between the bar and Fort Gaines, are three rows of heavy piling, stretching for two miles in length. This is so arranged that an attacking fleet would be obliged to first face the fire of Fort Gaines, and then in passing shear off in the direction of the piles, and run close under the fire of Fort Morgan.

This arrangement is such that it presents a very serious obstacle to an attack upon these places, and they must necessarily be removed before such an event can successfully take place.

Our mails are very irregular, and we, in consequence of this, are in the dark of doings at the North. Fresh meat is also very scarce with us—in fact, we seem like a lot of outcasts from civilization and the world. Our only sight of land consists of a long line of sand-bars, ornamented with the two dark, formidable, inhospitable, threatening forts alluded to —and this is not the pleasantest of sights. But still we do our duty, and remember that war, when it is honest, earnest war, has its redeeming features; and we remember, too, that our country is passing through a fearful trial, such as it has but once before felt, and we are content. We glory in being beneath the proud folds of our flag, and there we will ever be, whether in the hour of victory or in the hour of reverse.

The Court-Martial at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 30.

The Court-martial, in session here, have found guilty WM. F. CORBIN and T. G. MCGRAW, of recruiting inside our lines for the rebel service. They were sentenced to be shot May 15.

GEORGE DOUGAS, of Butler County, Ohio, was found guilty of publicly declaring sympathy for the rebels. He was sentenced to four months hard labor.

WM. MCELWEE, of Jasper County, Illinois, was found guilty of aiding deserters to escape. He was fined $300 and to remain in prison until the fine should be paid.

The proceedings in the foregoing cases were confirmed and approved by Major-Gen. BURNSIDE.

Fine Arts.

Mr. LEEDS announces another of his great picture sales for to-day and to-morrow, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, over Dr. CHAPIN'S church. The works to be disposed of consist of the collection of the late Gen. GEORGE M. KEIM, of Reading, Penn.—a well-known connoisseur—with the balance of the American and European pictures remaining over from the sale of the 26th and 27th of March last. Of the old school there will be found specimens of Rosa di Tivoli, Snyder, Gampidoglio, Francisco Albano, Raphael Mengs, D. Teniers, Sir Joshua Reynolds and others. Of the modern European school, pictures by Lessing, Wm. Shayer, J. Hubner, Van Starkenburgh, T. Birch, Rolffe, T. Grass, Meyerheim, Bonfield, Robbe, Leickert, Vernon, Boddington and others equally celebrated; and of the American school, works by Rothermel, Paul Webber, G. C. Lambdin, Moran, Lauris Ranney, Gilbert Stuart, Sully, W. T. Richards, Chapman, Whittridge, Burford, Bierstadt, Hamilton, May, Hart, Johnson, Lewis, and others. The collection will be on exhibition up to the evening of sale. A free exhibition, previous to a sale of Mr. LEUTZE'S pictures, will open on Monday next, at the Derby Gallery, in Broadway. The collection will comprise several of this artist's best and latest works. The sale at auction will take place on Thursday evening, May 7, at the gallery of exhibition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW STEAMBOAT FOR ALBANY AND NEW-YORK. —The new steamboat *City of Albany*, intended for the passenger and freight trade between this City and Albany, built by Messrs. BRAINARD & LAWLER, of the latter city, has been completed, and furnished throughout in the most *recherché* manner by her owners. She is to take her regular place on the morning line, on Monday next, leaving New-York on the alternate mornings, at 7 o'clock, from the foot of Harrison-street, North River. The *City of Albany* is 215 feet in length and 30 feet in width, and her model was designed to attain great speed with a light draft of water. She draws four feet of water only, and will be able to pass safely over the bars at lowest tide. The engines are very superior, and were built by Messrs. CUMMINS & SHAFFER. She is owned by HENRY SMITH, Esq., of the First Ward—the Ex-Alderman.

MISSION MEETING.—The City Tract Society held a missionary meeting on Tuesday evening, in the South Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, Mr. WATERS presiding. Several missionaries presented statements of results, illustrating the practical operations of this system of domiciliary visitation, by a variety of incidents, showing the good accomplished among all classes of our population. Rev. Dr. ROGERS, the pastor of the Church, expressed his satisfaction at the facts stated, and encouraged the laborers in their work. In the statistical tables given, we find, among other items, the following: Tracts distributed, 64,000; volumes loaned, 874; children to Sunday School, 215; persons to Church, 397; meetings, 363, and conversions, 52.

AFFAIRS IN MINNESOTA.

Movements of the Hostile Sioux Indians—An Attack on a Post on the Wantonwan River, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, April 18, 1863.

Four days ago a returned party of scouts brought into Fort Snelling an Indian warrior of the Sioux tribe, whom they had captured a short distance from Fort Ridgely. He was easily taken, having offered no resistance to his captors, and stated that he was approaching the settlements in order to hear from his father, who is one of the condemned at Mankato, and his mother is held in custody at the Fort Snelling encampment. A small band of eight lodges has been seen by the scouts several times hovering around the border settlements and committing trifling depredations. It was at once supposed that this captive belonged to one of these lodges, and recent developments tend very strongly to substantiate the supposition. Upon being closely questioned, the prisoner (who rejoices in the name of Red Cloud) stated that he had just left a small band of Sioux who were prowling around the settlements in search of plunder, and they told him they wanted horses, and should take them wherever they might find them. This communication was made at Fort Snelling, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and this morning a messenger arrived at Gen. SIBLEY'S Headquarters, with dispatches from Col. MILLER, at Mankato, giving an account of an attack on a small post situated on the Wantonwan River, about forty-five miles south of Mankato. This post was occupied by a garrison of twenty-one men, and the Commander estimates the attacking party to consist of at least fifty men. This is probably an error, as the attack was made at 2 A. M., when it was very dark, and therefore impossible to recognize the enemy clearly enough to determine his numbers. Undoubtedly this force was the same one spoken of by the Indian prisoner above referred to. They rushed on to the camp with that unearthly scream and yell peculiar to their race, and it is very easy for any person, who listens for the first time to their demoniac shouts as they rush to battle, to suppose their force much greater than it really is. This shouting is done on purpose to terrify their opponents, and give them an exaggerated idea of their strength. Whatever the strength of the assaulting party was, it is sufficient to say they were repulsed, but not before they had killed one enlisted man of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers, and one boy. Two women were wounded and three or four men. There is no reason for supposing that the Indians lost a man, as no bodies were left behind, and they carried away with them several horses. Col. MILLER, upon being informed of this unfortunate event, immediately sent a force of well-mounted cavalry in pursuit, and if the redskins are captured they will be summarily dealt with. This outrage has again stricken the inhabitants of the border settlements with terror, and many are fleeing from an expected crusade of the savages. It is, however, not probable that any considerable force of the enemy are in the vicinity of the settlement at which the attack took place. The majority of the warriors of the Dacotahs are wending their way to a common rendezvous at Devil's Lake.

FLANDRAU.

NEW-JERSEY.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the New-York and Erie Railway, at Jersey City, yesterday forenoon, resulting in the death of a little girl ten years of age, named MARY MEHAN, and probable fatal injury to a flagman, in an attempt to save her life. The little girl attempted to cross the track at the Erie-street crossing just as a locomotive and tender were backing up, and the flagman, named DAVID D. MAFFEY, seeing that she was in imminent peril, and would be run over, sprung forward, and attempted to rescue her, when he was struck on the head by the tender, and knocked prostrate upon the track. The wheels passed over his right leg and arm, crushing and nearly severing them. The little girl was also knocked down, and the wheels passing over her body, crushed and mangled her in a horrible manner, and caused instant death. The remains were conveyed to the residence of her parents, corner of Third and Erie streets. MAFFEY was conveyed to his home, No. 179 South Third-street, where his arm and leg were amputated by Dr. QUIDOR; but, owing to the great loss of blood, his life is despaired of.

FOUND DROWNED.—Last evening, the body of an unknown man, apparently an Irishman, about 50 years of age, with gray hair and whiskers, was found floating in the ferry slip of the Jersey City Ferry. Deceased was about 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches in height; was dressed in a brown or black coarse jacket, figured vest, brown ribbed pants, cloth shoes, white cotton socks, white shirt and red under-shirt. The body, which had apparently been in the water but a few hours, was taken in charge by Coroner FARRELL.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Sewing-machines to Rent and for Sale. None but the best. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 488 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Firemen's Fund Insurance Company—Office No. 110 Broadway.—The Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department receive one-half the profits over 7 per cent. NATHAN B. GRAHAM, President. HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Trusses.—MARSH BROTHERS Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st. Silk Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, London Supporters, and Suspensory Bandages, Riding Belts and Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts. A female attendant.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, No. 308; Optical. Inst., under Barnum's.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Sloat Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine, with improved braider, No. 536 Broadway, New-York. Call or send for descriptive circular, with samples of sewing and braiding.

!!! Hats, Hats.—The new SPRING STYLES at WHITE'S are the GREAT ATTRACTION of the day. The new imperial, the soft, the military, &c., &c., all at No. 216 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-burn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—REMINGTON.—On Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, CHARLES MORGAN to JULIA, daughter of Clement Remington.

NORRIS—RUXTON.—At Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 29, by Rev. Dr. Walter Clarke, THOS. B. NORRIS, of Newark, N. J., to MARY L. youngest daughter of the late Wm. Ruxton, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

POMEROY—VAN SANTVOORD.—On Tuesday, April 28, at New-Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y., by Rev. Staats Van Santvoord, EDWARD POMEROY, Esq., of Pittsfield, Mass., to LUCRETIA ELY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

VOORHEES—BARNES.—On Thursday evening, April 30, by Rev. S. A. Seaman, CLARK G. VOORHEES to SARAH L. BARNES, daughter of the late James Barnes, all of this City. No cards.

WILLIAMS—TRITTON.—On Wednesday, April 29, at the residence of the bride's father, Richard Tritton, Esq., by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. CHARLES H. WILLIAMS and Miss MARY TRITTON.

DIED.

BROWER.—At Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, April 29, Dr. E. P. BROWER, aged 39 years.

Funeral services at his residence this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock. Trains leave 27th-st. depot at 7 and 9¼ A. M.

BRIEN.—On the evening of Thursday, April 30, of debility, TIMOTHY BRIEN, in the 80th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will appear in the papers of Saturday.

CURTIS.—In Stono Inlet, S. C., suddenly, on Friday, April 17, on board of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, Assistant Paymaster FREDERIC R., only son of Joseph R. and Maria L. Curtis, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Friday next, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

DALTON.—On Wednesday, April 29, of inflammation of the lungs, LIZZIE, the beloved wife of James Dalton, and daughter of Terance O'Brien, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, J. J. O'Brien, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 147 East 21st-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, TASKER, infant son of Joseph Howard, Jr.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 16 Willow-st., on Friday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, after a short illness, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Robert Howard, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Montreal for interment.

LEWIS.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, April 24, GEORGE LEWIS, M. D., of New-York City.

His remains will be taken to Naugatuck, Conn., for interment.

MACKAY.—At his residence, Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, DANIEL MACKAY, Esq., eldest son of the late Hugh Mackay, Esq., of Knockmore House, Mosside, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday, April 30.

PRENTISS.—On Wednesday, April 29, of consumption, CATHERINE, the beloved wife of John T. Prentiss.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken to New-London.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, of apoplexy, DOLLY HINSDALE, wife of the late Lewis Robinson, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1 Minetta-place, Minetta-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 2, 1863.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Sullivan County, N. Y., papers please copy.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 29, after a short illness, THOMAS STEVENS, of Middletown Point, N. J., aged 78 years and 11 months.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Barlow Stevens, Clermont, corner of Lafayette-av., on Friday, May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and neighbors are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Maine, Ohio and New-Jersey papers please copy.

STUDWELL.—In Brooklyn, on the morning of April 30, JOSEPHINE E., youngest daughter of Alexander and Lucretia A. Studwell, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 Monroe-place, on Friday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 30, JAMES THOMAS, aged 69 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 196 West 39th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 251.—April 30, 1863.

6, 23, 70, 60, 7, 37, 71, 34, 78, 41, 14, 52, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 252.—April 30, 1863.

71, 43, 40, 23, 62, 2, 29, 57, 68, 24, 63, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A PREMIUM paid for prizes; information furnished; highest price paid for doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

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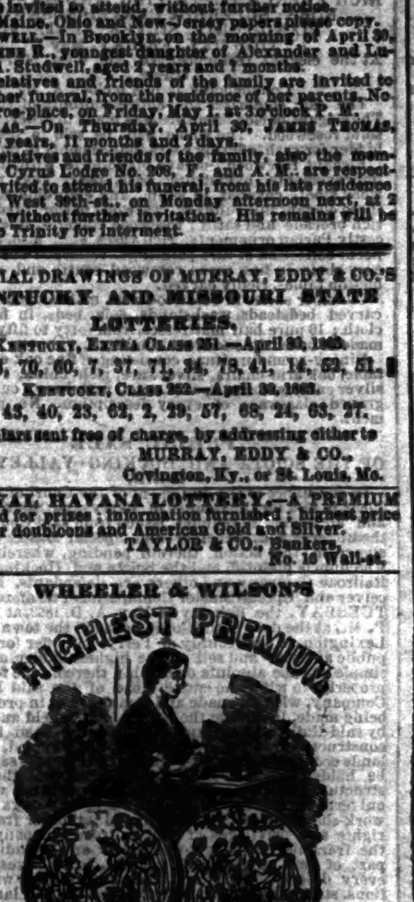

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Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING,
All in the purple sky,
My wife and I we tossed about,
And could not close an eye.
I cursed and swore, she scolded me
All through the weary night,
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed-bugs' savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went
Next morn to LYON'S store,
And home in joyful triumph I
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito, roach and flea.

LYON'S POWDER kills all insects. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
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(Sign of the Bulletin,)
Will supply your wants in the
CLOTHING
line at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment. Call and see for yourselves.

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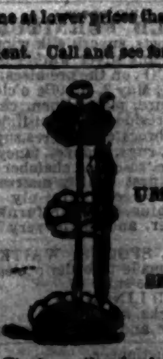
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1862.



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UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
Manufactured by
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The invention is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD, April 15, 1863.

$10,000 REWARD.

A reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the money stolen from the Paymaster's Office, at this station, on Sunday night last. H. PAULDING, Admiral and Commandant.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Trustees and three Inspectors of Election for the New-York Produce Exchange Company, will be held at the Trustee's Room, adjoining the entrance on Moore-st., on MONDAY NEXT, May 4, 1863. Polls will remain open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

CEDAR CAMPHOR IS PROVEN TO BE better than common camphor for proof against moths. Its vapors are stifling to all insects that breathe through the hide. Cheap, durable, fragrant. Druggists have it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

FOUND—IN BROADWAY, A POCKET-BOOK, with some money. Any person describing the same will receive it from M. B. MAGUIRE, No. 142 1st-av.

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JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM,
THE BURDELL MYSTERY UNRAVELED.
THE TRIAL AND CONFESSIONS OF GEO. W. SYMONDS, ALIAS CHAS. LEWIS, THE PRINCETON MURDERER.
HIS INTIMACY WITH DR. BURDELL.
HE BECOMES JEALOUS OF HIM.
SUSPECTS BURDELL WITH BEING INTIMATE WITH HIS PARAMOUR.
KILLS HIM TO BE REVENGED.
HIS MOCK MARRIAGE WITH MRS. CUNNINGHAM.
IS A VISITOR AT MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S HOUSE.
HIS TRIAL, CONVICTION AND EXECUTION.
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THE RICHEST SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.
J. J. AUDUBON'S
CELEBRATED WORK ON THE BIRDS OF AMERICA, illustrated by one splendid folio volume, 27x40 inches, containing 140 magnificent plates, representing 336 figures of birds, ALL OF THE NATURAL SIZE, in action, together with the plants and trees most frequented by them. 8 vols. 8vo. text, and fol. vol. of plates, half Russia, extra, $175; full Russia, superb, $200.

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In estimating the cost of this volume, the mere expense of manufacturing has been taken into consideration, without reference to the original cost of the plates, which was very great, and a small profit only has been charged on the expense thus estimated. The edition is a small one, and the work in this form will not be reproduced.

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THE EXCISE TAX LAW,
WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS,
Together with the Instructions, Blank Forms, Decisions and Regulations of the Commissioner, including those most recent, and not before published, relating to Proprietary Articles, and to the assessment of the Income Tax in May.

A most complete, accurate and reliable work, with full marginal notes and references, and a minute analytical index.

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THE GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.
With remarks on the Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation. With Appendix.
One volume octavo, illustrated; pp. 526. $3 50.
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THE LIPS.—WHAT IS THE MEANING OF A large mouth, a small mouth, thick lips, thin lips, pale lips and red lips; significance of dreams, man-monkeys, the Indians, "Unity" of the race, Ethnology, Anthropology, Psychology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Marriage of Prince of Wales, portraits, pictures of 2,000 celebrities, kings, queens, emperors, presidents, poets, philosophers, &c., &c. Advertised in the MAY Number (EXTRA) PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Complete. Only 10 cents. May be had of newsmen, and at No. 308 BROADWAY, New-York.

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HAMMOND ON THE CAUSES, SYMPTOMS and SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised edition. Price $1, mailed. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; the Author, No. 21 East 24th-st.

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Parties about to refurnish their dwelling-houses will find in our establishment
A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT, at MODERATE PRICES.
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$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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All goods warranted.

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I have just completed my extensive stock of Spring Clothing, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves. F. B. BALDWIN, Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

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REMOVAL.—JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO. will remove on the 1st of May from No. 356 Broadway to
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On FRIDAY, May 1, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, Without regard to weather,

At No. 16 East 41st-st., 7th house east of 5th-av.,

(Postponed from Wednesday, April 29, instead of Saturday, May 2, as announced at time of postponement,)

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Ebony and gilt furniture in magnificent satin damask, style of Louis XVI.; heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and ormolu clock set in medallions, Axminster & Wilton velvet carpets, solid ebony and gilt centre tables, lace and brocatel curtains of the most costly kind to match the suits, surrounded with cornices of solid ebony and gilt, solid ebony and gilt cabinets, card tables, reception chairs, &c.; superb solid bronze and gilt chandeliers, made by Ball, Black & Co.

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MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD BOUDOIR PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 2, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 79 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., the entire elegant furniture contained in the above house, a part of which was imported from Paris by Marcotte, consisting in part of elegantly carved ebony and gilt parlor suits, in heavy green satin, rosewood do. in crimson reps, fine French plate pier and mantel glasses, superior rosewood boudoir piano-forte, made by Chickering, rosewood marble top centre tables, elegant satin damask and lace curtains, rich ormolu and gilt candelabras, solid carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing-bureaus, washstands, commodes, spring beds, paillasses, hair mattresses, enameled bedroom suites, mahogany sofas and chairs, Turkish chairs, rockers, &c.; solid oak dining-room suite, in striped reps, rich carved oak buffet, marble top, oak pillar extension table, rosewood cabinet secretary, French china and cut glass ware, one full size oak billiard table, made by Sharp, balls, cues, &c.; elegant medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

At 7½ o'clock P. M. will be sold a number of fine original oil-paintings and India ink sketches by old masters, viz.: Von Beest, Schendel, Calzi, Wm. Hart, Rossiter, Sully, Lilly Spencer, Wotherspoon, Roudel, Kleinbach, Stefenhof and others.

Also marble statue, Venus from the Bath, "after Canova," and several pieces of fine bronze.

The furniture will be on exhibition and catalogues ready on Friday, May 1. Permits may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.

Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder.

On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M.

23,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.:

17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.

1,000 Gray Satinet.

5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash. WM. W. McKIM, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Boston, April 27, 1863.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn,

CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROBT BRUCE, Consisting of

DRUGS, HARDWARE AND LEATHER, HOSIERY, DRY GOODS, TIN AND STONEWARE, RUM, PORTER, ALE, CROCKERY WARE.

Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, parlor suites covered in brocatel, plush, reps and hair-cloth, library and reception suites, dining-room suites, buffets, extension dining-tables, lounges and chairs, chamber suites in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany etageres, wardrobes, centre and fancy tables, library and secretary book-cases, hall stands, hall chairs, and a variety of other articles, for which see catalogue.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY BULKLEY & FINK, OFFICE NO. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, will sell, SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st.

BY ORDER OF JOHN N. WHITING, ESQ., ASSIGNEE.

Parcel No. 1—75 shares in the Trenton Iron Company's stock, and 100 shares in the Novelty Iron Works stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $5,000 with interest.

Parcel No. 2—50 shares in Trenton Iron Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same, to secure $3,436 56-100.

Parcel No. 3—30 shares in the American Bank Note Company; 12 shares in the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $2,163 40, with interest.

Parcel No. 4—21 shares of the Trenton Iron Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 5—Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,235, and scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $1,200, with interest.

Parcel No. 6—40 shares of the American Bank Note Company, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $3,000 and interest.

Parcel No. 7—31 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $600 and interest.

Parcel No. 8—9 shares of the Greenpoint Gas Company's stock, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $290 and interest.

Parcel No. 9—15 shares of the stock of the Novelty Iron Works, subject to an hypothecation of the same to secure $807 49 and interest.

Parcel No. 10—Interest in the old New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 11—Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares, $1,000 each.

Parcel No. 12—23 shares of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company.

Parcel No. 13—Mercantile Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 14—New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Parcel No. 15—8 shares American Bank Note Company's stock.

Interest in the New-York Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., estimated at about $6,000.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, INDIA INK SKETCHES, FINE ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE AND BRONZE STATUES AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 79 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., a number of very fine original oil-paintings, among which may be mentioned "Country Home" and "The Fireside," by Rossiter; "Head of St. Jerome," by Sully; "House of John Knox in Edinburgh," by Wotherspoon; "Her Mother's Eyes" and "Take Your Choice," by Lilly Spencer; "The Picnic," by Rondel; an elegant copy from Claude Lorraine; "Capture of the frigate President," by Von Beest; "Burning Ship," by Warren; "Scenery on the Rhine," by Kleinbach; "Sunrise," by Shattuck; "Madonna della Spinge," copy from Andrea del Sarto, by Calzi; "Flower Piece," by Roesen; "View Near the Hague," by Van Jurden; "Summer" and "Winter," by Kreusman; "Autumn," by William Hart; "Looking Out," by Von Beest; "Paul and Virginia" and "Sheep and Goats," by Ommeganck; "Paul Potter Painting His Famous Picture of the Bull." Also, a number of fine original India ink and oil sketches, by Von Beest, together with several fine colored engravings after Raphael, Rosa Bonheur, Landseer and others of merit.

Also, elegant marble statue, "Venus from the Bath," after Canova; elegant bronze statue, "Mercury;" two wrought-silk portraits, "Pope Pius IX" and "Visit of the Duke d'Aumale to the Manufactory at Lyons," wrought on the Jacquard loom.

Catalogues and permits may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame mirrors, wardrobes, black walnut and rosewood bedsteads, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, mahogany sofas and lounges, in reps; mahogany chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood etageres, oak chiffoniers, elegant gas brackets, superb chandeliers, plated ware, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, by order of the Navy Department. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 1, at 11 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, sugar, butter, beans, desiccated vegetables, molasses, tomatoes and whisky.

CLOTHING—Round-jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, undershirts and drawers, flannel, satinet, canvas duck, shoes, socks, mattresses, blankets, coats, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, tape, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. HALSEY, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE TRADE SALE, IN CONTINUATION.

BY J. B. HALSEY & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 1, At 10 o'clock,

(And continued from day to day until the entire catalogue is disposed of,)

On the premises No. 31 Chambers-st.

Commencing on Lot No. 1,162, with

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, CARVERS, &c., In great variety.

FINE DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS, Over 300, and full assortment

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, &c.

Our former buyers will please bring their Catalogues with them, and Continuation Catalogues may be had at the sale.

TERMS CASH. SALE PEREMPTORY.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, BY E. LEUTZE, Esq., the distinguished Historical Painter.

By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the subjects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way." "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS:

Kensett,	Gignoux,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Casilear,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haeffler,
Blauvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting

ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN, representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful

LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE, are included in the catalogue. The whole collection will be on exhibition on and from Monday, May 4,

DAY AND EVENING, until sale, and catalogues will be ready for delivery on Saturday.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 335 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.

POSITIVE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c., THIS DAY, FRIDAY, May 1,

At the elegant residence, No. 216 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,

Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc.; also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth; 10 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order, in excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm-chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court-house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire Road of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools thereon, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation; and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose, and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $810,250.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 97 East 29th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All made to order, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, in crimson and gold; brocatel do., in green reps; carved rosewood marble-top centre table, rosewood marble-top etagere, figured China silk window curtains, elegant bronze and marble clock, bronze figures, lace window curtains, gilt frame French plate mirror, marble slab and brackets, rosewood arm-chairs, in green figured reps; velvet rugs, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, &c.; carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, spring mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, counterpanes, coverlids, sheets, &c.; carved black walnut extension dining table, embroidered table-cloth cover, ormolu and bronze mantle ornaments, superb china decorated dinner and dessert set, imported to order; brocade window curtains, silver-plated tea set, plated ware, &c. Together with rich gilt frame engravings, ancient and modern oil-paintings, by our first artists. Together with all the china, crockery, glassware and kitchen furniture. Also, all the gas fixtures in said house.

A. M. VANDERPOOL & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 1, at the elegant residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 11 o'clock—Rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered with French brocatel; etageres, bookcase, centre-tables, vases, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, chandeliers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, blankets, mattresses, buffet, chairs, extension-table, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, superb sets of brocade curtains, &c.; horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pier and mantle glasses, carpets, superb silk window curtains, choice linen, solid sterling silver ware, clocks, bronzes, &c. By D. W. IVES & CO., on the premises, No. 42 West 28th-st., on SATURDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock. The whole of the elegant furniture, plate, linen, china, carpets and contents of said residence, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, etageres, superb mirrors, English Wilton carpets, rugs, bronzes, fancy tables, chairs, oak dining-room suite, rosewood chamber furniture, black walnut furniture, first quality mattresses and bedding, English Brussels carpets, three-ply and other carpets, oilcloths, glass, china, &c. This furniture was all manufactured to order, and is in very fine order.

STERLING SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, WAITERS, and other articles of table use, made to order; elegant tea service, &c. Also, a very choice suite of TABLE AND BED LINEN, of the best quality; bronzes, clocks, &c.

On exhibition morning of sale and catalogues ready.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT NO. 141 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., by direction of C. Van Dine, assignee of J. V. D. Wyckoff, the balance of the assets of the said estate, consisting of iron safe, office furniture, judgments, book accounts, claims and other choses, and also the right, title and interest of said assignee in and to all those two certain lots situated in the town of Oakland, Kings Co., on the southwest corner of Troy-av. and Webster-st., being 43 feet 6 inches on Troy-av., and 84 feet on Webster-st., be the same more or less. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Liberty-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—50 valuable lots, situated at Bergen Heights, N. J., on the Jersey City and Newark Plank Road, and varying in size from 25 to 100 feet front, and from 25 to 100 feet deep.

Maps, with full descriptions of the property, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a long-tail bay horse, 16 hands high, very stylish and a free driver, has been used by the present owner for the last three years. Sold only for want of use as the owner is about to leave town.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Subscribers depositing with us will receive bonds on date of subscription, subject to no accruing interest.

After a few days the supply from the Government will have been so far increased as to avoid all delays in filling orders, and enable us to keep constantly on hand an assortment equal to the demand.

VERMILYE & CO., Agents 5.20 Loan.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 25, 1863.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, Public Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem on the 30th day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, all of the outstanding said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company as aforesaid, and indorsed "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond (or Bonds) of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 30th day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, that in case there are no bids offered to sell all of said bonds now outstanding, remaining unpaid, or canceled, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par, and accrued interest, all of the entire issue of said First Mortgage Bonds, to the number of 200, not previously advertised for or surrendered. And notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th day of April, 1863, interest on all said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AGENTS FOR U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Are prepared to furnish the U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, direct from the Government, at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST, or PAR with interest commencing from date of subscription and payment.

On and after July 1, the privilege of converting Legal-Tender Notes into the Five-Twenty Bonds at par will cease. Parties wishing to secure a United States Bond, paying six per cent. interest IN GOLD, AT PAR, should send in their orders before that time.

We also keep on hand a constant supply of all classes of Government Securities, for sale at the lowest market rates.

U. S. 7.30 Treasury Notes.

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

U. S. One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., &c.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

OSWEGO COUNTY BONDS.

The Bonds of Oswego County, State of New-York, for one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred dollars, are now offered for sale. These Bonds are payable at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, with coupons attached, interest at the rate of seven per centum, payable semi-annually. The above amount is payable in thirteen annual installments, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1864, and ending on the 1st day of April, 1876. Ten thousand dollars each year for twelve years, and six thousand six hundred dollars in thirteen years from the 1st day of April, 1863.

Parties desiring these Bonds will make application to either of the undersigned in writing, till the 1st day of May next, stating the amount wanted, the time the Bonds to become due, and the premium they will pay for the Bonds desired. Also, the premium for any part or the whole of the Bonds.

OSWEGO, April 15, 1863.

D. L. COUCH, Oswego, N. Y.
E. MERRY, Phoenix, N. Y.
J. W. WOOD, Pulaski, N. Y.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD, STOCK, BOND AND BULLION BROKER, No. 30 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.

All classes of Government Securities, Railway Shares and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Orders promptly executed at the Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore Stock Boards.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.

KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 33 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS, Have removed to No. 3 BROAD-ST., near Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 133 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company. Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1880, the payment of the principal of so many of the above-named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the first day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon, and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, March 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, for (6) six years from this date, and not thereafter.

The outstanding circulating notes of said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date of this notice, and all notes which shall not be thus presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, April 29, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be held, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, May 19, the polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M., of the 9th proximo, until 9 o'clock A. M., of the 20th.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of nine Trustees of the American Bank-Note Company will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wall and William sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1863.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day after the above election.

W. R. BLISS, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 28 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 28 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st to the 12th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th day of May, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on Saturday, the 6th day of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD Co., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Preferred and Income Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of May, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America.

R. TOUSEY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST MAY, 1863, on the Preferred First Mortgage S. F. Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, corner William and Pine sts., (rear room,) to which place the office of this Company will be temporarily removed after 30th instant.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, April 29, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of May, both days inclusive. After May 1, the office of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be at No. 21 Nassau-st.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, and to close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer book will remain closed from the 25th April until the morning of May 5.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 92 Broadway, on MONDAY, 11th May next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A. S. PEABODY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 8 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY. SHELDON S. KNAPP, (Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck,)

STOCKS AND BONDS OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

A supply of Government Securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market value. Collections made on all parts of the United States even to mail or express; also on the Canadas and British Provinces. Our Mr. Knapp, for many years in charge of the collection department of the well-known house of Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, will give his especial attention to that branch of our business. Orders by telegraph in Stocks, Bonds or Gold, will receive prompt attention.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. (FIVE-TWENTY YEAR) LOAN.

These Bonds bear Six per Cent. Interest, payable in Gold semi-annually. We supply them in all denominations, at par, interest commencing to the purchaser upon depositing the money with us. The privilege of subscribing to this loan will cease on July 1, 1863. Orders should, therefore, be sent in without delay.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, April 22, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, due May 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 12th of May ensuing, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on 5th, and opened the 13th of May.

M. S. MEEKE, Cashier.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent. by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

$39,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS, on improved City property, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Real Estate and Loan Office, No. 174 Canal-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 33 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on the first day of May, proximo, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 1st of May. By order of the Board. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., cor. 4th-av. and 27th-st., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, May 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 320 Bowery.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on sums over that amount. CHAS. PECK, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

B. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, April 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 12th of May, 1863, for furnishing DESICCATED AND COMPRESSED MIXED VEGETABLES, for issue to the United States army for twelve months from the first of November next, at the rate of one hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds per month.

The ingredients of the mixed vegetables furnished under the contracts of the current year are as follows, viz: To each one hundred pounds of the mixed vegetables, twenty pounds of potatoes, twenty-two pounds of white turnips, twenty-two pounds of carrots, ten pounds of cabbage, ten pounds of onions, five pounds of string beans, five pounds of tomatoes, one pound of celery or parsley, and five pounds of rice. As the mixture can undoubtedly be improved by diminishing the quantity of some of the coarser vegetables and increasing some of the others, as well as by introducing some vegetables not heretofore used, proposers are invited to send in proposals with accompanying samples, not only of the mixture as above given, but also of other mixtures, varying therefrom according to the experience and judgment of the proposer, with a view of effecting an improvement in this article of military supply. Proposers are required to give the exact proportions of the different ingredients of their several samples, with price per pound of each, packed as required. Where it is practicable, each of the vegetables in a separate state, and after desiccation, will be submitted for inspection. Only those parts of each vegetable commonly used as food will be accepted for the mixture.

The mixed vegetables are to be very compactly compressed into cakes of seven pounds each, ten of these cakes being packed in a tin or zinc box, made airtight, with two of these boxes packed in a wooden box made of suitable seasoned stuff, not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, with sunken ends one inch thick, strengthened with outside lining pieces. Boxes to be strapped with hickory at the ends.

Proposals must, so far as practicable, be accompanied with at least one box as above described, with contents of the proposer's own manufacture of each of the mixtures he may offer to furnish.

The location of the manufacturing establishment must be stated.

There being a choice among the different varieties of vegetables, proposers will state with precision the especial varieties they use, or propose to use, in their mixtures.

Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be duly fulfilled."

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Desiccated and Compressed Mixed Vegetables."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR RIFLE CANNON.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1863.

Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 2d day of May next, for the manufacture and delivery of THIRTY CAST-IRON SIEGE RIFLE CANNON, of the calibre of four and a half inches. These cannon weigh, when finished, about 3,570 pounds. They are to be made in strict conformity to the drawings which will be furnished, and which may be seen at any United States arsenal. They are to be cast hollow and cooled from the interior. They are to be subject to the regular United States inspection and proof, and none are to be received or paid for but such as are accepted by the Inspector, whose decision as to the reception or rejection of any of them is to be final and conclusive.

Bidders will state the time they propose to deliver the first cannon, and the number they will deliver, weekly, thereafter. They will also state where they propose to manufacture them, and the price per pound for the finished cannon, delivered at the place of shipment nearest to the foundry where cast.

No bid will be entertained except from regular founders, evidence of which, and of their ability to fulfill a contract, if awarded to them, must accompany the bids, unless the bidder is known to this office.

Any bidder obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with not less than two sureties, in the penal sum of $5,000 for the faithful fulfillment of his contract, in all respects.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if the prices are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not thought for the public interest to accept them. Proposals will be sealed and addressed to "Brig.-Gen. J. W. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for 4½-inch Rifle Cannon."

JAMES W. RIPLEY, Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Treasury Department, Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. of May 5, 1863, for the repairs of warehouses and reconstruction of the docks, grading, &c., to be done on the United States property at Staten Island, New-York.

Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications, and be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, that the bidder is able to perform the work, and will accept the contract if awarded to him. No bids will be considered that do not conform to these requirements.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered for its interest to do so.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the "Superintendent of Repairs," &c., Custom-house, New-York.

All bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposals for Repairs, Staten Island, N. Y.," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in Charge.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, corner of 18th and G sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand Horses of the following description, viz:

CAVALRY.

For Cavalry, (1,500) one thousand five hundred Horses, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; well broken to the saddle; compactly built, and free from all defects.

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (500) five hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh no less than 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for Cavalry or Artillery Horses, and in no case must both be bid for on the same paper.

If any bidder wishes to propose for both classes, he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class, *complete in itself*—and having no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract signed by the contractor and two responsible securities will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No Mares will be received.

The Horses must be delivered in this City within twenty days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

The CAVALRY Horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, and the ARTILLERY Horses in lots of (250) two hundred and fifty each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until the 14th day of May, 1863, at 12 M., for filling, grading and paving Broad-street, in West Troy, from the north side of Auburn-street to its southern terminus, including the gutters thereof.

The street to be excavated, regulated and graded under the direction of the Village Surveyor, and to be paved with trap-block Belgian pavement—each block measuring on the face, or upper surface, not less than four nor more than seven inches in length, and not less than four nor more than five inches in width, and in depth not less than six nor more than eight inches—to be laid on a prepared bed of clean sand, or river gravel, not less than one foot in depth.

The trap-blocks are to be laid at right angles to the line of street, and with such rise or arch as the said Surveyor may direct—each course to be of blocks of a uniform width and depth, and so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least two inches. The whole of the work to be done in a manner more particularly described in the blank forms of contract and specifications to be furnished to persons who may desire to bid for the same. Security will be required in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the work.

The proposals for this work will be publicly opened at the room of the Board of Trustees, in said village, on the 15th day of May, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder who shall comply with the terms of the contract, and the act in relation thereto.

Blank forms of contract and specifications, together with the Surveyor's estimate of materials, will be furnished on application to JAMES DUFFY, President of said village.

JAMES DUFFY,
A. A. DUNLOP,
JAMES ROY,
JOSEPH McLEAN,
J. P. PHELPS,
Joint Committee.

Dated at WEST TROY, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 41, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into; and the School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

CHARLES BOICE, Chairman School Officers Twelfth Ward.

DAVID FITZGERALD, Secretary.

DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr.,
PATRICK McGANN,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propeller, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed "Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and rivers, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS. UNDER THE OCEAN BANK.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

LEONARD KIRBY, President.

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN CASTREE,	HARVEY WEED,
ANDREW V. STOUT,	NATHANIEL SMITH,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	JOHN ROMER,
HENRY ELSWORTH,	B. THROCKMORTON,
THOS. PATON,	EDWIN R. LIVERMORE,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	ROBT. McLAUGHLIN,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	THOS. C. GOETCHIUS,
WILSON G. HUNT,	T. HENRY HUDDLESTON,
WM. A. FOWLER,	SAMUEL HANNA,
DANIEL DREW,	JOHN KEYSER,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	MOSES W. FISH,
JAMES M. BENEDICT,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,	JOHN HUSTACE,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
GEO. W. ELDER,	AARON CLAFFLIN,
JAMES C. GULICK,	EFFINGHAM COCK,
THOMAS REED,	CHAS. H. LUDDINGTON,
O. W. BIRD,	EZRA WHEELER,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	FRED LACEY,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
WALTER W. PRICE,	THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	WM. W. BRUCE.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

EDGAR E. HOLLY, Surveyor.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.

Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862.

EVANS & STEVENS.

Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army and the Honorable Council of India, patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and sole makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets.

No. 10 OLD FISH-STREET, ST. PAUL'S, LONDON.

Surgical Equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of Surgical Instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST, No. 507 BROADWAY, three doors above 10th-st., inserts beautiful sets of teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.

PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10.

TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.

Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.

EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $30; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES! SAMARITAN'S GIFT! SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

The most certain remedy ever used.

Yes, a Positive Cure.

BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not, in any way, injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.

Price, male packages $2, female $3. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. Sent by mail by DESMOND & CO., Philadelphia.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary or the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice, he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will; and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

NO. 3.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

ALL SUFFERERS FROM THE ABOVE complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared in England by PROUT & HARSANT, and sold by WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York, and most other medicine vendors.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 50 cents and $1 per box.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter, and medicine sent by mail. Her FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty. Price $1 a box. Sold at No. 162 Chambers-st., No. 127 Liberty-st. and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York. Can also be obtained at No. 244 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or by mail. All other "Female Monthly Pills" are counterfeit.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicine or instruments, can do so at one interview.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of *Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 12 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1836. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 3 6 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 93 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ÆOLIAN LAMP MANUFACTORY, NO. 569 GREENWICH-ST.

This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. It always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

MAY 1863

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as competent chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Call for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and to take care of children and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 34 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 89 East 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as chambermaid and laundress; has no objection to the country; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 69 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer; excellent City reference can be given from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 61 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Or nurse and plain sewer—A well recommended, willing and obliging girl desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; has years of reference from last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, with the very best of City reference; understands her business thoroughly—meats, soups, desserts, fish, flesh and fowl; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 14 4th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptional references. Call or address No. 224 East 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objections to the country. Reference given. Call or address, for 3 days, at No. 276 West 20th-st., front basement.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WILLING and obliging woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, first-rate laundress; no objections to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by an experienced and refined middle-aged lady, as housekeeper in some good family; she is a thorough housekeeper, and fond of children; this is a rare opportunity for a faithful and able person. Address, for three days, O. C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a Protestant girl for general housework in a private family. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 156 West 21st-st., this morning, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, who perfectly understands dressmaking in all its branches, also hair-dressing; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; has good City references. Call at No. 354 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse; understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objections to do light chamberwork or wait on ladies; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 467 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands waiting on a lady or grown children, if required; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family by a respectable young woman, who has experience in all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to light chamberwork, and can give satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 17th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 386 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION AS WAITRESS wanted by one fully capable and who has lived three years in her last place. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days, from 12 to 3 o'clock, at No. 361 6th-av., in the store.

WASHING WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN would like to get the washing and ironing of a gentleman's family, at her own residence, or would take the washing of a few respectable gentlemen; will give excellent City reference from her present employer. Can be seen for one week at No. 523 6th-av., first floor back room.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO PROCURE work for a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, who has been in her employ the past ten or twelve years; she would prefer laundry work, either by the day or at her own house. Any person wishing the services of such a person, may call at No. 72 9th-st., where all the necessary information may be obtained.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Englishman, (single,) a situation as coachman to a good family; has had long experience, and thoroughly understands his business, will be found honest, sober and attentive to his duty. Has good City reference. Address R. C., No. 1 4th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 22 West 12th-st., at the Astor House stable.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who understands his business in all its branches thoroughly; can give the very best reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on or address A. R. SEE, 394 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant man as coachman; can produce 12 years' City reference. Can be seen from 6 to 12 at Mr. Waters' harness-store, No. 640 Broadway, or address a note COACHMAN, at his present employer's, 13 East 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who is a competent groom and good and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has good City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN—Wanted, a situation by a single man, having long experience in this country; he is a first-class groom and careful driver; he is willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty. Address P. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUation wanted by a married man (no incumbrance) as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understands the care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; can produce the best of City and country reference; wife would go as laundress. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as coachman and gardener; understands the duties of both, and has good references. Address J. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, no family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO find a place for a gardener now in his employment; a single man, of whom he can speak in the highest terms. Address Box No. 2,237 Post-office, giving location, size of place, &c.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man a situation as groom in a livery stable; understands his business thoroughly. Call or address THOMAS CLARKE, No. 89 Mulberry-st., up-stairs, Room No. 7.

AS GROOM, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man capable of taking care of a pair of horses; is able to drive, if required, and, if necessary, to take charge of a small garden. Address J. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—SITUATION wanted, as above, by a young man having over six years' experience in the trade. Address W. R. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAW OFFICE, by an American young man 18 years of age, who has had some experience; reference satisfactory. Address L. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, fully qualified to take care of horses, harness, &c., and must be an experienced, careful driver; good references as to character and qualifications required; a good permanent home on the Hudson river, near the City; wages $15 to $18 and board and washing. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,237 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE (PROTESTant) for a lady in the country 50 miles from New-York; one who understands taking care of children. For particulars call at No. 157 East 14th-st., this day, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) as nurse, with young children; none need apply without having full experience, and also good City references. Apply at No. 50 West 37th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, morning.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A young girl wanted to take care of a child 6 months old, and to make herself useful; work light. An American girl preferred, and who has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER AND HIS wife; the wife to cook and the man to wait; either white or colored, or single, for a private family. Call at No. 343 Grand-st., where the gentleman can be seen.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITRESS—COOK.—WANTED, A WAITress; also a cook that can take charge of milk and butter. None but those that are capable, with good references, and willing to go a short distance in the country, need apply, to Gramercy Park House, Room No. 21, from 10 to 12.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—FORTY OR fifty good and competent bricklayers can find constant employment, at good wages, until Dec. 1, by inquiring at J. K. BRICK & CO.'S Works, foot of Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, or of W. H. SAULSBURY, Wanskuck, near Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A SMART, PUSHING BUSINESS man to take charge of a large embroidery and ribbon store; must be acquainted with the business; salary no object; situation permanent. WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.

WANTED—SIX CASH BOYS; THOSE LIVING with their parents only need apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal and Mercer.

WANTED—AN A 1 SALESMAN, IN SILKS, cravats and ties; to such, a favorable opportunity offers. Address Box No. 3,013 Post office.

DRY GOODS.

359 BROADWAY. LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACES,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all styles of Trimmings for Curtains.
Over 2,100 pairs Curtains, at
OLD PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES. NO. 359 BROADWAY, KELTY'S.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
GOLD SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BUFF, GREEN AND BLUE HOLLANDS.
WHITE AND BUFF HOLLANDS.
ALL STYLES FIXTURES.
Sole agent for
BRAY'S SPRING FIXTURE.
Best in use.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 6,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other Importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

REMOVAL.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lutongs, Pongees, Seersuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Wash Silks, Bandanna, Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, new Canton Tea Sets, Dishes, Vases, Tea Poys, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightdresses, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made undergarments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of elegantly trimmed life size paper models of Paris fashions, for ladies' and children's dress, No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. Spring number of the Mirror of Fashions now ready.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE retires this day from our firm, and JAMES H. BENEDICT is admitted as a partner therein. LOCKWOOD & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, at No. 27 Exchange-place.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE.
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.
New-York, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
New-York, May 1, 1863.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and will transact a general banking, collection and stock commission business, at No. 8 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP,
Late cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of LOWTHER & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, CHARLES LOWTHER, Sr., retiring from the business. Either party will sign in liquidation.
CHARLES LOWTHER.
CHARLES LOWTHER, Jr.
GEORGE LOWTHER.
MAY 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue to conduct the Coal business in all its branches, at their old yard, No. 120 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., in connection with their new establishment, corner of 3d-av. and 30th-st., under the firm of LOWTHER & BROTHER.
CHARLES LOWTHER, Jr.
GEORGE LOWTHER.
MAY 1, 1863.

CHARLES LOWTHER, Sr., continues to have a desk at the old office, No. 120 West 11th-st., for the transaction of any business.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of QUICK & VAN BOSKERCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by Teunis W. Quick, at No. 42 Pine-st. L. J. Van Boskerck will be found at the office of Messrs. Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.
TEUNIS W. QUICK.
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK.
New-York, April 29, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership, under the firm name of FITCH, ESTEE & CO., for the transaction of a general stationery business, at the old stand of Fitch Brothers, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.
PORTER FITCH, } Late Fitch Brothers.
HALSEY FITCH, }
CHARLES F. ESTEE,
Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
New-York, April 28, 1863.

New-York, April 27, 1863.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Brokerage business in Stocks, Exchange and Bullion, under the name and style of FILOR & WOOD, office No. 5 Broad-st.
JAMES FILOR.
ALEXANDER G. WOOD,
(Late with Clark, Dodge & Co.)

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN PRITCHARD and LUMAN B. WING, under the name or style of PRITCHARD & WING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of said firm will be settled by L. B. WING, at their late place of business, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
New-York, April 29, 1863. JOHN PRITCHARD,
LUMAN B. WING.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has associated with him his brother, WM. R. SHAW, and will continue the wood and willow ware business, under the firm of ALEX. L. SHAW, Jr. & BROTHER, at the old stand, No. 227 Washington-st., between Barclay and Robinson.—New-York, May 1, 1863.
ALEXANDER L. SHAW, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned has associated with him THOMAS MINFORD and GEORGE C. NEVERS, and will continue the brokerage and commission business, under the firm of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., at No. 101 Wall-st.
New-York, April 28, 1863. FRANCIS SKIDDY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. WALTER M. LLOYD is this day admitted a partner in our business.
J. B. HALSEY & CO., General Auctioneers.
May 1, 1863.

MR. HORACE W. FULLER IS FROM this date a member of our firm.
New-York, May 1, 1863. FULLER, LORD & CO.

MR. DANIEL MORRELL AND MR. W. W. EVERETT have this day become members of our firm.
DAVID GROESBECK & CO., No. 15 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATION FOR A GROcery, or any other kind of business, at Elizabethport, N. J., being the 4-story store and dwelling corner of Broadway and Front-st., close to steamboat and railroad depot. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 130 Pearl-street, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, April 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, May 6.
EUROPA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN, from....$95 to $135
SECOND CABIN....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN....$50
STEERAGE....$30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. Aiton, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 2.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $91. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA.
To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. Henry Shanks,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
On SATURDAY, May 2, at Noon.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
Passengers are cautioned against the false and foolish reports about this route.
The last trip of the MOSES TAYLOR was a splendid run of twelve days from Nicaragua.
The arrangements to secure a speedy transit from ocean to ocean are of the very best character.
For passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE, TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Sailing on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. Phillips, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 25th APRIL, SATURDAY, 23d MAY.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U.S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. John A. Post,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel in their regular freight line to Nicaragua in a few days.
The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. Baker, is now loading, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 12 Broadway, to
J. F. BODY, Vice-President.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH....Saturday....May 2
GLASGOW....Saturday....May 9
ETNA....Saturday....May 16
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin....$80 Steerage....$32 50
First cabin to London....85 Steerage to London....35 50
First cabin to Paris....95 Steerage to Paris....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg....90 Steerage to Hamburg....37 50
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
No. 40 Burling-slip, New-York, April 30, 1863.
NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROvisions of the act passed April 17, 1862, providing for the licensing of ballast lighters in the Port of New-York, applications for renewal of licenses must be made to the Captain of the Port, No. 40 Burling-slip, when the term for which the licenses were granted expires.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE SUperior and very fast steamship QUINCY, George W. Clapp, Master, will leave Pier No. — North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 86 Wall-st.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAVENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken.
A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA has resumed her trips to Peekskill, leaving Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK.
The Director begs to announce a short season of
SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, May 4,
When will be presented, for
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following
SUPERB CAST.
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight)....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife)....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina)....Signor BELLINI
Godvino....Herr Reichardt | Enrico....Signor Rubio
Briano....Herr Muller | Elena....Mme. Ficher
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor....Signor J. Nuno
GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences on Thursday, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The subscribers of last season, who desire to retain their boxes or seats for
THESE SIX NIGHTS,
Are requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, on or before 12 o'clock, Friday morning next, as they will be disposed of to any other applicants.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SECOND APPEARANCE
OF THE
DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TRAGIC ACTRESS,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will have the honor of appearing in her most
CELEBRATED ROLE
of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
In the popular Drama of that name.
She will also appear as
KATE O'BRIEN,
In the Elegant Comedietta of
PERFECTION!
OR THE
LADY OF MUNSTER!
with all the original music, supported by the brilliant
STAR COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, May 1, 1863,
will be presented the
POPULAR DRAMA
in Three Acts, of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
OR
THE POISONER.
LUCRETIA BORGIA....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN
Gennaro, (a soldier of fortune)....Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Overture....Orchestra
To conclude with the Elegant Comedietta, in one Act, called
PERFECTION
OR THE
LADY OF MUNSTER.
Charles Paragon....Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Kate O'Brien, (with songs,)....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Family Circle and Amphitheatre....25 cents
Dress Circle....50 cents
Numbered Reserved seats, (parquet and balcony,) 75 cents
Box Office open from 8 to 5 o'clock, at Academy of Music.

COTOPAXI.
THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:32 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:20 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express, for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M., for Monsey 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIQUOR LICENSES.
OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 CENTRE-ST. AND NO. 7 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York, April 2, 1863.
The Inn, Tavern and Hotel Keepers and Liquor Dealers of this City will apply for licenses immediately, as the Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 13th of May, 1863, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of Granting Licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.
The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned, Commissioners.
WM. JAY HASKETT, No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, No. 217 West 38th-st.
N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS, }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All parties interested in papers pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

6,000 CHESTNUT RAILROAD TIES WANTed—To be delivered on the wharf in this City, in small or large quantities; cash on delivery. Apply to J. S. DECKER, No. 303 Washington-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, May 1, 1863.
LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF THE
THE GREAT NATIONAL
THE GREAT NATIONAL
DOG SHOW!
DOG SHOW!
DOG SHOW!
The specialty of dogs for the day is
LADIES' DOGS.
LADIES' DOGS.
Italian Greyhounds, King Charles Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, Chinch Dogs, Poodles, Esquimaux Dogs, Black and Tan Terriers, and fancy oddities.
Besides, all the
PREMIUM DOGS
PREMIUM DOGS
of the previous days, which include the most splendid specimens of St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Pointers, Setters and English Greyhounds, and indeed every known breed of dogs.
The prizes will be awarded to-night at 8 o'clock.
TRAINED, OR PERFORMING DOGS,
which have been trained to some most wonderful feats, will be exhibited during each dramatic entertainment.
PETITE MINNIE WARREN,
the real Empress of Beauty, and the redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
will be seen at each performance, besides at various hours about the halls of the Museum. Also,
THE BEARDED LADY,
SEA LION, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, AQUARIA, &c.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7¼ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
THE LAST DAY OF THE SHOW,
ALL THE PREMIUM DOGS
Of the entire week will be exhibited.
AUCTION SALE OF DOGS on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
Most positively the last time,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE.
Miss Nickinson,
Miss Ione Burke,
Mrs. Brougham Robertson,
Miss Nora Leigh,
Mr. E. Lovick,
Mr. C. Walcot Jr.,
Mr. Stoddart,
Mr. Peters, &c.
Our American Cousin Polka,
By Mr. THOS. BAKER.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)
TIBBY;
THE CAT IN CRINOLINE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, May 2, 1863.
MANIZELL ROSE,
Comedy-Vaudeville in one Act, by Messrs. Courcelle et Berioux.
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR,
Comedy in one Act, and in prose, by Madame de Girardin.
LES MARQUISES DE LA FOURCHETTE,
Folie-Vaudeville, in one Act, by Messrs. Clairville et Cordier.
Doors open at 7½; curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 622 Broadway.

MISS LOUISE KROLIKOWSKA,
PIANIST,
Will give her FIRST GRAND CONCERT on
SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863,
AT IRVING HALL,
On which occasion the Great Pianist
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
will make his only appearance previous to his departure for the East, together with
MLLE. VIVIER, Soprano,
MR. WM. CASTLE, Tenor,
The Wonderful Bretto Children,
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years, and Master RICARDO, Cornet, aged 9 years. Mr. BEHRENS, Conductor. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, 758 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

WASHINGTON HALL,
Corner South 7th and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
FALLON'S WORK OF ART,
THE SCIENTIFIC WONDER,
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE,
THE STEREOPTICON.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing
WEDNESDAY, April 29.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS.
MRS. PLUMB'S LIGHT GYMNASTIC ACADEMY,
NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 4, for a Spring Term. Unsurpassed facilities afforded ladies, gentlemen, and children, for healthful and pleasurable exercise.

INSTRUCTION.

CORNWALL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
Offers unusual advantages in situation, in ease of access, and free from injurious influences.
MILITARY DRILL AND DISCIPLINE
STRICT BUT KIND,
A feature of the School.
ALFRED COX ROE, PRINCIPAL,
Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
THOMAS G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.—This Institution will commence its semi-annual session April 20. Location: Florida, Orange County, N. Y., six miles from Goshen and 60 from New-York via Erie Railroad. Superior advantages offered. Boys of all ages admitted, and prepared for business or college. Pupils received at any time, and charged from date of entrance. Institution liberally endowed. Number of boarders limited to 25. Board and tuition $140 per annum. For catalogues direct as above.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York.
The Spring Term opens on Wednesday, April 8, and continues fifteen weeks.
REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.
Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. J. C. Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
T. Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
J. Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.; &c. &c.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Geo. W. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
C. Brinkerhoff, Esq., New-York.
E. Quintard, Esq., New-York; &c. &c.
For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y., (FOR BOTH SEXES.)—The Military Department is under the charge of Col. George Parker, a graduate of West Point, and author of works on Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Tactics. Board and Tuition in common English and military drill, $50 33. Address
Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—BY M. MERILLE, from Paris; 12 lessons for $6; families and schools attended to. Also, wanted, by a Parisian gentleman, a situation as French and drawing teacher in a school or family; highest references. Address No. 132 6th-av., corner of 10th-st.

MR. LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mr. LOCKWOOD'S Boarding-School for boys, (at New-Rochelle,) will reopen on MONDAY, May 4. The terms of this school are moderate. See cards at Clark & Maynard's bookstore, No. 3 Park-row.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens the closing term of its Twentieth Academic Year on MONDAY, April 20, 1863.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS.—The Summer term commences March 1, 1863. This institution will be removed to Tarrytown, on the Hudson, and reopened Monday, April 6.
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, Conn. Terms, $140 per annum. For further information, apply to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, May 4. For reference and circulars, apply to Mrs. E. M. WHITE, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

AT TOWNSEND'S, NO. 260 BOWERY—Instruction is given in WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, GRAMMAR. Ten writing lessons, $1.

TEACHERS.

A LADY GRADUATE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS State Normal School, who has had three years' experience in teaching, desires a situation as assistant teacher in some graded school, or as principal in a school of moderate size; the best of reference furnished as to character and ability as a teacher. Address Box No. 3,110 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGLAND, accustomed to teaching music, French, (spoken,) Latin and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family. References given and required. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 4,928 New-York Post-office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady, much experienced in tuition, wishes a situation as resident governess in a private family in the country. She teaches German, French, the English branches and drawing; the highest City references can be given. Address M. L., Germania Life Insurance Company, No. 90 Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as resident governess, by a young lady competent to give instruction in the English branches, in French, and rudiments of drawing; respectable references given; no objection to going in the country. Address C. M., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 1,
FIFTH WEEK AND POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MATILDA HERON
and Geo. Gayler's great drama of
AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD; AURORA FLOYD;
OR THE SHADOW OF A LIFE,
which has drawn
OVERFLOWING HOUSES,
and called forth plaudits of the most refined and critical audiences ever collected under the walls of this
MOST POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT.
ACT I.
THE FIRST GLOOM OF THE SHADOW.
A DRAWING-ROOM AT MR. FLOYD'S.—THE RETURN.
ACT II.
THE DEEPENING OF THE SHADOW.
A DRAWING-ROOM AT BRIGHTON.
A lapse of one year—The Dog Fancier and his newspaper—The Letter—Where was she in the interval?
THE BETROTHAL.
ACT III.
LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.
SQUIRE MELISH'S HOUSE IN YORKSHIRE.
STEVE, THE SOFTY—I won't be beat. Arrival of the new trainer, James Conyers—Tableau.
ACT IV.
UTTER DARKNESS.
THE NORTH LODGE, (by Hilliard.)
Plot and Counter Plot. The Price of Knowledge. Two Thousand Pounds, and leave this Place for Ever.
THE SHOT.
ACT FIFTH.
Hope's sunshine drives the shadow from the path. Mellish's House. The Detective. The North Lodge. The Reason. The Clue. The Foe.
DENOUEMENT.
Mr. Wheatley is most happy to announce a brief engagement commencing MONDAY, May 4, with the great tragic artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose rare gifts of genius and personal endowments have continued to render her the most esteemed and popular artiste of this country.
Mr. Wheatley regrets to add that this will be the very last engagement she can fulfill
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.
The initial representation will be the eminently successful play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
Box book now open.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8.
Over before 11 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (FRIDAY,)
ELEVENTH NIGHT OF THE NEW COMEDY,
MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.
Lord Henry de Vere....Mr. Lester Wallack
Hector....Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Thomas Tompkins....Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Tony Wilkins....Mr. Mark Smith
Vatel....Mr. Young
Solomons....Mr. Browne
Isaacs....Mr. Parsloe
Robertson....Mr. Pope
Lady Isabel de Vere....Mrs. Hoey
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) eighth night this season,
MONEY.
MONDAY, May 4, (never acted here,)
A NEW COMEDY, entitled
LOST AND WON.
With new and Splendid Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, written expressly for this company. The play has been for some time in preparation, and will be produced with all the completeness peculiar to this establishment.
TUESDAY—
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT
AND
THE WONDERFUL WOMAN.
Box book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated: "The Road to Ruin," "The School for Scandal," "Love and Money," "Masks and Faces," "The Fine Old English Gentleman," and "Americans in Paris."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LECTURES.

"THREE METHODS OF PEACE."
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, by invitation of a large number of citizens of New-York, will deliver a lecture, a lecture on
"THE THREE METHODS OF PEACE,"
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 2.
The condition of her voice, affected by constant speaking, is such that she will not lecture again before next Fall.
To prevent a crowd at the door, it is desirable that tickets should be purchased beforehand; and those so purchasing will be admitted to the hall from the 3d-av. side.
No reserved seats. Tickets 50 cents. Sold at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Crosby's, corner of Exchange place and William-st., and Devoe & Sons' Exchange Office, No. 12 Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A CARD.
WM. B. BRADBURY'S
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 427 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York.
The undersigned hereby announces to his patrons that, with all his increased facilities, he has been unable fully to meet the present unexpectedly large demand for his Piano-fortes. He is now enlarging his factory to twice its former size, and otherwise greatly increasing his manufacturing facilities, by means of which he will soon be in a position to meet promptly all orders for his instruments. Meanwhile, he begs his customers to be patient, assuring them that their orders shall be filled with the utmost possible dispatch, consistent with thorough and perfect workmanship.
Samples of his different styles may be seen, and the tone, for which they have become so celebrated, heard, at his warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway. Professors, amateurs, and all lovers of a good piano are cordially invited to call and try them, with or without reference to purchasing.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

REMOVAL—STODART PIANOS.
The Warerooms of these UNRIVALED INSTRUMENTS have been removed to No. 528 BROADWAY, corner of Spring-st., where the subscribers offer for sale a splendid assortment of their NEW SCALE 7-octaves, Overstrung, full iron frame PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS.

A FEW MORE
MAGNIFICENT PIANOS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
AT
NO. 753 BROADWAY.

THE HORACE WATERS MODERN IMproved overstrung bass full iron-frame pianos, are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned materials. The tone is deep, round, full and mellow; the touch elastic. Each piano warranted for five years. Prices from $225 to $700.
TESTIMONIALS.
The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.—*Evangelist.*
Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere.—*Home Journal.*
NEW 7 OCTAVE PIANOS, of different makers, from $150 to $225. Second-hand pianos from $40 to $150.
WATERS' MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, rosewood cases, tuned the equal temperament, with the patent divided swell. Prices from $50 to $200.
New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; monthly payments received for same. Instruments tuned.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These are the best instruments of their class in the world, as certified by many of the most distinguished musicians in the country, and as any musician will be satisfied by a careful examination and comparison. Prices of Organs with one and two stops, $70 to $150 each; with six to twelve stops, $225 to $500 each. Melodeons, $50 to $225 each. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard-st., New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for sale, with all modern improvements, full iron frame, over-strung bass, French action; made to order and fully guaranteed. Cost $500, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 43 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—No. 421 Broome-st., second block east of Broadway. Mr. F. C. LIGHTE was the senior partner and only practical piano-forte maker of the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS. Pianos for sale and to let.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $60 to $400. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE PIANOS, SQUARES and uprights, at lower prices than any other first-class house. Manufactory, East 26th-st.; warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

MAY 1863

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MOVEMENT.

Gen. Grant's Whole Army to Move with Six Days' Rations.

CAIRO, Thursday, April 30.

A dispatch from Milliken's Bend the 24th, says orders were yesterday issued for the whole army to march with six days' rations.

A special Memphis dispatch says: Advices from Young's Point to Sunday say that Gen. GRANT was at Carthage. It was thought that the rebel rams up the Yazoo were ready to come out. A raft has been cut to pieces, having floated out. It is doubtful whether any of the six transports, which attempted to run the batteries of Vicksburgh on the night of the 22d succeeded in passing. Four of them are known to be sunk. The other two, if they got by, are badly damaged. The firing on the transports was terrific. Commencing at midnight, it continued till daylight.

The Official Reports of Running the Vicksburgh Batteries.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 30.

The detailed reports of Admiral PORTER's passage of the Vicksburgh batteries have been received at the Navy Department. The vessels comprising the expedition started in the following order, 50 yards apart: *Benton*, Lieut.-Commander GREER; *Lafayette*, Capt. WALKER, with the *Gen. Price* lashed on the starboard side; *Louisville*, Lieut.-Commander OWEN; *Mound City*, Lieut. WILSON; *Pittsburgh*, Lieut. HALL; *Carondelet*, Lieut. MURPHY, and *Tuscumbia*, Lieut.-Commander SHIRK, with the tug *Day*, which was lashed to the *Benton*. The three army transports were in the rear of these vessels, and the *Tuscumbia* was placed astern of all to see that the transports did not turn back. Two of the transports, when the firing became heavy, attempted to run up stream, but Lieut.-Commander SHIRK drove them back and staid behind them until the *Forest Queen* was disabled. He then took her in tow and placed her out of reach of the enemy's shot. All the vessels except the *Benton* took coal barges in tow, and all except the *Lafayette* brought them safely past the batteries. Having the *Price* alongside, the *Lafayette* did not manage very well, and the coal-barge got adrift, but was picked up at Carthage. The *Louisville*, Lieut.-Commander OWEN, lost hers in the *melée*, but picked it up again. While under fire, the *Benton* was beautifully handled by her pilot, Mr. WILLIAMS, who was in the *Essex* when she ran the batteries. He kept the vessel's guns bearing on the town and water batteries all the time while drifting down. The guns of the *Benton* fired over 80 shell, well directed into the town and batteries. The *Pittsburgh*, *Mound City* and *Tuscumbia* were more fortunate than the others in not turning round as they came by, although no ill results happened to those vessels which did turn. The pilots were deceived by a large fire started on the side opposite to Vicksburgh by the rebels, for the purpose of showing the vessels more plainly. Fires being started on both sides of the river at once, the vessels had some narrow escapes, but were saved in most instances by the precautions taken to protect them. They were covered with heavy logs and bales of wet hay, which was found to be an excellent defence. Admiral PORTER speaks in terms of the highest praise respecting the conduct of all Commanders, saying:

"They carried out my orders to the best of their ability, having great difficulties to contend with—strong currents and dangerous eddies, glaring fires in every direction, that bothered the pilots; smoke almost enveloping the squadron, and a very heavy fire on the vessels that were fair targets for the enemy. I have no cause to be dissatisfied with the result. No one was killed. Only one or two were badly wounded, and there were only twelve casualties in all. The enemy's shot were of the heaviest calibre, and some were of excellent pattern. No material damage was done by those coming on board, beyond smashing the bulwarks. No lives were lost on the *Henry Clay*, which was burnt and sunk while passing the batteries. Most of the crew were picked up and others got away in the yawl."

The reports from the commanders of the different vessels, accompanying Admiral PORTER's dispatch, all testify to the extreme difficulties experienced in this hazardous, though eminently successful expedition. The *Benton*, bearing Admiral PORTER's flag, passed within forty yards of the town; and those on board could hear the rattling of falling walls after our fires. Her Acting Ensign, EDWARD C. BRENNAN, was wounded and three others. The *Lafayette* received nine effective round and cannon shots through her casemates, while closely engaged with the rebel batteries. The *Pittsburgh* received no material damage, though struck seven times. No casualties occurred on board. The *Mound City* proved a splendid target for the enemy, in consequence of the bonfires which were kindled opposite the Point, and who availed himself of the opportunity by sending a ten-inch shot through both casemates, passing out through the iron on the starboard side, and wounding four men. Besides this she was struck four times while abreast these batteries, but sustained no injury from them. The *Tuscumbia*, which had charge of the transports, mentioned in Admiral PORTER's report, experienced considerable difficulty. For when the two transports turned up the stream, the *Tuscumbia* stopped under the very heavy fire of the enemy until the *Henry Clay* was set on fire and the *Forest Queen* turned around. After this, and while the *Tuscumbia* was drifting in order to keep her proper place in the line, she struck the Louisiana bank of the river but soon got off without damage. In backing down to get her bow down the stream, she got foul of the transport *Forest Queen*, and the two vessels remained together several minutes. This collision seemed to cause the rebels great joy, and her commander says, for a few moments the fire from the shore seemed to be concentrated upon the *Tuscumbia* and *Forest Queen*, but, providentially, none of the shot did much damage. She was here struck below the water line, starting seven planks and causing the vessel to leak freely; but, by the use of syphon pumps, she was soon brought under control. The *Tuscumbia* also, when the *Forest Queen* became disabled, took her in tow, and landed her on the Louisiana shore. Notwithstanding the trials she experienced, no casualties occurred on board. The *Louisiana* was struck four times. No damage was sustained.

The Department has also received official information of the destruction of the ram *Queen of the West*, in Berwick's Bay, after a fight of twenty minutes; also, the destruction of the *Diana* and *Hart*. At later dates, our forces were in pursuit of two other vessels, which are believed to be the only rebel vessels now in these waters.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH.

A Great Change in the Aspect of Affairs—Active Operations with a View to the Reduction of the City—Running the Rebel Batteries—A Good Prospect of Final Success—Arrival of Confiscation Commissioners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Monday, April 20, 1863.

A most astonishing change has come over the character of affairs in this vicinity within the last fortnight. Where once was nothing but stagnation, all is now activity. Soldiers who, a short time since, amused their leisure weeks by pitching quoits or lounging around the levees, may now be seen, knapsack on back and musket on shoulder, marching inland, evidently bound on missions of importance. The gunboats, having finished their explorations of the bayous in Mississippi and Louisiana, and gone down the river, are ere this revealing themselves to the rebellious denizens of Grand Gulf and Red River. Even the steamboats, which have heretofore been devoted to the purpose of furnishing offices to Provost-Marshals, Commissaries, Quartermasters and the like, have turned out their contents, have fortified themselves with cotton, and passed down the river, or will soon go down to aid the gunboats in their patriotic labors below. Hourly transports reach here from above, whose triple decks are black, or rather blue with soldiers; every moment is heard the jingle of sabres, as squadrons of cavalry gallop along and disappear toward the interior; these, with the grinding of artillery wheels, the lowing of cattle and braying of mules, together with the thousand other sights and sounds that attend an army in motion, indicate that the vast forces in this vicinity have suddenly been aroused from their lethargy and are now in a condition of full activity.

Things actually begin to look warlike. The negroes, who *for months have been engaged in the* peaceful occupation of ditching the State of Louisiana, have laid down the shovel and the hoe, and under direction of Gen. THOMAS, are preparing to take up the musket and fight for that birthright of which they have been so long deprived; the rebels at Vicksburgh, who for months have thronged the streets of that city in full security of life and limb, now find it a less pleasant matter, for the reason that at short intervals sixty pounds of iron from a Federal battery are scattered in fragments through the place. This feature of our present activity is ungallant so far as it affects the ladies of Vicksburgh. Formerly, when our boats ran the batteries they did not return the rebel fire, and hence such occasions were full of interest to the fair sex of Vicksburgh; they would witness the antics of a Yankee boat running under the tremendous fire of the rebel guns without the slightest danger to themselves; and at times their hatred of the invader was gratified by seeing a boat sunk, and they had rare fun in observing its crew of heroes struggling in the water, whose surface was beat into foam by the shot and shell rained among the struggling drowning wretches, by the exultant chivalry.

All this was rare fun, and I doubt not that when the gunboats ran down the other night, they prepared themselves for a repetition of the harmless sport that had hitherto been enjoyed. It is said that the fire kindled by the rebels revealed the streets and sides of the bluffs crowded with people, who had turned out to witness the glorious fun of a hundred guns belching their iron contents upon a hitherto unresisting foe. One can however imagine the astonishment and chagrin of the gleeful crowd, when twenty-five monster guns suddenly poured twenty-five charges of grape into their very midst, and how sudden was the termination that was placed to their sport of watching the passage and "peppering" of non-combatant steamers.

For these reasons the thing has become serious even to the rebels—they too will be affected by our movements, and, like ourselves, will be forced into a state of activity.

Whether our activity will result beneficially to us, is a question which time only can settle. We have run below with a view, I suppose, of attacking the rebel works at some weaker point than is presented above. Had we done the same thing two months ago we should not have given the rebels so long a time to strengthen their works down the river; and, in addition, we should have been able to do what can be done before the hot weather sets in. One thing is evident—either this last movement will secure the capture of Vicksburgh, or it will force us to abandon this position, move our army off the river, and approach the place from another direction. The gunboats are down there, and they never can return, unless they first take Vicksburgh; this fact alone renders it certain that our present move is a final one, and will result either in the speedy reduction of Vicksburgh, or our abandonment of the siege.

A very short time will decide the case. Whatever we can do at all will be done quickly, and the question relative to Vicksburgh settled. I think the chances for taking the place are better now than at any time since our arrival. We shall undoubtedly be able to obtain a position on the high ground somewhere between Grand Gulf and Vicksburgh; and in such a case we shall find ourselves to some extent upon an equality with the enemy. There are, however, two bad features in our new position—the line of communication with the base of supplies is long and difficult; and in the second case, we are liable at any moment to the irruption of rebel rams from the Yazoo River, whose ability to inflict damage upon us is incalculable. Both these drawbacks will probably be, to a greater or less extent, remedied; the new canal will obviate the one, and a reinforcement of iron-clads at this point the other difficulty.

In view of these facts, I think, upon the whole, that our chances of taking Vicksburgh are decidedly bettered; and that within a very short time the country may reasonably expect to hear encouraging news from this Department.

In my last letter relative to the running of the batteries, I stated that the transport *Henry Clay* was abandoned by her crew, (except the pilot,) while her hull was uninjured, and while with a little exertion she might have been saved. Some of the crew, who have since reached here, state that when they left her, the water had risen over her main deck. In this case, the men are not blamable for her loss. To-night or to-morrow night several more transports—probably six in all—will endeavor to run the batteries and join the fleet now at New-Carthage. If four of the six get through, or if even half of them are successful, the operation will pay, for, with that addition to the fleet of transports below, we shall be able to move any desired number of troops to any point.

The *Forest Queen*, which was disabled by receiving a shot through her steam-drum in running the batteries, is lying just out of range this side of Warrenton, and will be repaired in time to proceed below to-night. During her passage down, her Commander, Capt. CONWAY, stood out on the hurricane deck, with a lighted cigar in his mouth, which was still smoking when they reached a point of safety below. This specimen of coolness is hard to excel, although it was perhaps equaled by Lieut. O'NEIL, the volunteer pilot of the *Silver Wave*. He threw back all the sashes of the pilot-house, and went by the batteries yelling defiance at the rebels with every stroke of the paddles. One would naturally suppose that when a person could, without detriment to his dignity and duty, interpose a few cotton bales between himself and a storm of iron death, that he would do it; but this was not done by either CONWAY or O'NEIL.

The *Forest Queen* received twelve shots; one shell burst in her bar, and destroyed an immense amount of whisky, champagne and other liquorings, sufficient, in fact, to furnish a regiment of rebels with materials for a half dozen charges upon Yankee works. Only one shot struck the *Silver Wave*—that passed through portions of six bales of hay and lodged in a coal pile.

Gen. THOMAS is reviewing troops and making himself generally useful. His mission out here, although it probably did not cause the present activity, will tend materially to keep it in existence.

Three Confiscation Commissioners, Capt. STRICKLE, G. B. FIELD and Chaplain LIVERMORE, have been appointed for the District lying on the west side of the Mississippi, and extending from Napoleon, Arkansas, to Red River. The following is the substance of the intentions of the Government, as shown in the instructions issued to the Commissioners:

The Government of the United States, in order to secure the safety of commerce and navigation on the Mississippi River, has determined to locate on and near its banks a loyal population who will protect (instead of destroying, as is now done,) the freedom of commerce, etc., etc., on this inland sea. * * * In lieu of rent, a tax will be collected upon the products of the land, payable to such agents as the Treasury Department shall designate.

Negroes not subject to any punishment.

Upon entering into the occupancy of plantations, inspectors will visit each plantation and take an inventory of all property upon the estate; crops yet ungathered will be turned over to be gathered by the lessee, upon such terms as shall secure to the Government its fair share, while all movable property, stock, grain, etc., shall be taken possession of by Government, or sold to the lessee if he so desires, at the appraised value, payable out of the products of the plantation in the Fall.

As many negroes of average quality as he desires shall be turned over to the lessee upon the order of the Commissioners, the lessee to employ them to Feb. 1, 1864, and feed, clothe and treat humanely all thus turned over—the clothing to be deducted from the wages and furnished at cost.

Wages as follows: All able-bodied men over 15 years of age, $7 per month; all able-bodied women over 15 years of age, $5; children between 12 and 15, half price; children under 12, not to be used as field hands. Families will be kept together when desired by themselves.

The tax on the production shall be at the rate of $2 for each bale of cotton of 400 pounds, and 5 cents per bushel on corn and potatoes.

All troops will be required to give protection, when it can be done without injury to the service; and it is confidently believed that the military organization of the negroes will afford all necessary protection.

Each lessee will be obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

This gives in brief the intentions of the Government toward rebel property in this vicinity. A few days ago the Commissioners proceeded to a point some thirty-five miles above here and took possession of fifteen deserted plantations lying in the neighborhood of what is known as Goodrich's Landing. Five of these—containing in all about 15,000 acres—have been let to one man, a Mr. MONTAGUE, a resident of Louisiana, and who claims the distinction of being the only Union man in the State.

Reasonable doubts may be entertained of the complete immediate success of the proposed operation. It will be a repetition, on a small scale, of the general management of the war. Our troops will be *necessarily scattered*, while the enemy will concentrate and attack us under great disadvantage to our forces, at unexpected points along our line. Whether the Government had not better turn its attention less to agriculture and more to war, is a question that will admit of discussion. Soldiers, possibly, at present can be as profitably employed in moving against the enemy as in guarding cotton plantations. The complex and cumbrous machinery of Commissioners, Inspectors, Agents, Tax Collectors, Lessees, Soldiery, &c., will be hard to run, and in the end, will probably cost the Government more than the profits. I do not know how it is in the East, but in the West, secession is alive, vigorous and formidable, and it needs every available energy of the Government to secure its suppression.

The river has commenced falling, and simultaneously the banks and guerrillas have made their appearance. The *Eagle* was fired into yesterday at Carson's Landing, above White River, and another boat at Gaines' Landing, above Greenville.

I suppose it is not contraband to state that very heavy bodies of troops have moved from this place to New-Carthage, preparatory to crossing the river and operating against points below. Within a very short time—as soon as the six transports going past the batteries to-morrow night reach their position and repair damages—there will be stirring news from that point.

GALWAY.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE SAVED.

The Ship Broken up, and the Mails Lost.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, April 29.

The following is an official list of the passengers saved from the *Anglo-Saxon*:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

J. Young, lady, 7 children,	Mr. Martin,
Miss Hope,	Mr. Teaty,
Miss Bertram,	Mr. Whiles,
Miss English,	Capt. Reed,
Miss Kerwood,	Capt. Hyles,
Mr. Caldwell,	Capt. Cassidy,
Mr. Eaton,	Lieut. Simpson,
Mr. Kirkwood,	Mrs. Stoddard,
Mr. Christien,	Mrs. Christien,
Mr. Towers,	Mrs. Wright,
Mr. Kirkness,	Mrs. James,
Mr. Fraser,	Mrs. Jackson and child.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Mr. Parker,	Mr. Cooth,
Mr. Parsons,	Mr. Fleck,
Mr. St. Marie,	Mr. Furguson,
Mr. Collogan,	Mr. Callaghan,
Mr. Dallie,	Mr. Pantrie,
Mr. Wilpolm,	Mr. Barclay,
Mr. Geo. Wood,	Mr. Jamieson,
Mr. Stanley,	Mr. Small,
Mr. Naglies,	Mr. Bishop,
Mr. Lahn,	Mr. Gormley,
Mr. Barbour,	Mr. Corder,
Mr. Coulter,	Mr. MacKillery,
Mr. Finley,	Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Morgan,	Mr. Dinsmore,
Mr. Rooke,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Lloyd,	Mr. Bonnell,
Mr. Turre,	Mr. McKay,
Mr. Gones,	Mr. Mustagh,
Mr. Griffiths,	Mr. Garrelty,
Mr. Churchchard,	Mr. Christienson,
Mr. Wickett,	Mr. Davies,
Mr. Burrow,	Mr. Tapper,
Mr. Nance,	Mr. McNally,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Atkinson,
Mr. Jones and wife,	Mr. Christienson,
Mr. Fideles,	Mr. Rees and child,
Mr. Jones,	Mr. Townsend,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Dameel,
Mr. Dance,	Mr. Cross,
Mr. Hall,	Mr. Cronen,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Berry,
Mr. Walter,	Mr. Crawford,
Mr. Bruce,	Mrs. Ganley and child,
Mr. Loubrier,	Christiana Brown,
Mr. Jones,	Mary Callan,
Elizabeth Waunby,	Mary Callaghan,
Mary Ann Thomas,	Alice Stewart,
Mary Ann Adams,	Mary Kenny,
Mine Christian,	Mary McKennie,
Jesse E. Christien,	Mary Reed,
Mary Waldron,	Jane Walker,
Mary Senwick,	Ellen Rijah,
Martha Senwick,	Sarah Smith,
Maggie Senwick,	Kate Early,
Ann Gormley,	Margaret Evans,
Jane Colton,	Sophia Davis and child,
Mary Ralston,	Ellen Gritty and 2 children,
Ann Stevens,	And 2 children unknown.

Total saved: 33 cabin, 163 steerage passengers, and 71 of the crew.

The mails are all lost.

The vessel is in fourteen fathoms water, and is broken up. None of the cargo has been saved.

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

The following is the First Officer's statement:

"The *Anglo Saxon* left Liverpool on the 16th inst., at 5 P. M. She experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 25th, at 6 P. M., when she fell in with ice and a thick fog. The engines were immediately slowed. At 10 P. M., the ice being so thick and heavy, the engines were stopped altogether, a light breeze from the south forcing the ship ahead about one knot an hour. At 5 A. M. on the 26th the fog lifted, and the ice having slacked, we set the foretopsails and head-sails, moving the engines occasionally at a dead slow. At 10½ A. M. the fog cleared away altogether, and we saw clear water to the west-north-west from the masthead. We continued our course toward clear water. At 2 P. M. we got the ship clear of ice, and steered northwest by west with full speed, and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze was *blowing from the southward at this time—at noon, lat. 46° 37', lon. 57° 24' by the chronometer*. At 10 P. M. the breeze freshened, and blew strongly from the south-southeast and a dense fog set in. We took in all sail at 6 A. M. on the 27th. The fog still continued to be dense, and supposing the ship to be forty miles off Cape Race, we altered her course to the west, half north, and slowed the engines to half speed, which we supposed would have taken us 17 miles south of Cape Race. At ten minutes past 11 A. M., breakers were reported on the starboard beam. Capt. BURGESS immediately ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed, but before her headway could be stopped she struck flat on the rocks off Clam Cove, about four miles north of Cape Race. A heavy sea rolling in drove her quarter on the rocks, carrying away her rudder, stern-post and propeller. Finding that there was no possibility of the ship coming off, the order was given to let go both anchors to hold the ship on the rocks. The carpenter was forthwith sent to examine the fore peak, and found it filling fast with water. He also examined the fore-hatch, but found no water there. The chief engineer coming up immediately afterward reported the forward stoke-hole filling fast. He opened the valves and blew the steam out of the boilers. The boats were all immediately lowered successfully, except No. 1 and No. 3. The ship was so close on the rocks these could not be got out. Boat No. 2 with some of the crew and passengers, commanded by Capt. CRAWFORD, was sent to find a place to land the passengers. Some of the crew being landed on the rocks by means of the studdingsail-boom, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secured to a rock to keep the vessel from listing out. We then commenced to land the female passengers on the rocks by means of the foreyard-arm. The first-class passengers were put into a boat. At about noon the ship's stern swung off from the rocks, and she settled down very fast, listing to port at the same time, and sunk in deep water. The Captain and a great many passengers were on deck at the time, and, with a part of the crew, are all lost."

Gen. Banks' Movements.

RESULT OF HIS SUCCESSES.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* who is accompanying Gen. BANKS' army, writes:

"Some 400 prisoners were taken by Gen. WEITZEL on his expedition, and nearly a hundred by Gen. GROVER. Most of these have been sent to New-Orleans. Among them were Capt. JEWETT, One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, and Lieut. ALLEN, of Gen. WEITZEL's staff, who were taken on board of the *Diana* by the rebels as they were making a reconnoissance with a company of men by Gen. WEITZEL's order. Both were wounded, and escaped from the fact of their being on board the *Cornay* with the rebel wounded. When the *Diana* was blown up it is reported that two transports were destroyed, and all that saved the *Cornay* from a like destruction was the precious cargo on board.

It has been ascertained from reliable sources, that the rebel army was composed of the following troops: The Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Texas mounted rifles, the Twenty-eighth Louisiana, (the 'Crescent' regiment of Shiloh memory,) the Eighteenth Louisiana, FOURNET's, CLACK's, WILKEY's and the Arizona battalions, and VALVERT's, SEMMES', the Pelican and St. Mary's batteries. The rebel loss in killed and wounded approximates to our own; while we have, from various sources, taken over a regiment of prisoners, some of them officers of high rank, including one Brigadier-General.

At the present writing our army has reached New-Iberia, having experienced little opposition, the enemy fleeing as our army advanced.

The result is glorious. We have opened to trade and to the healthy growth of the Union sentiment one of the finest tracts of land the deadly upas of secession ever overshadowed. The best plantations in this State are in this district, and the people are intelligent, kind and humane, and the indications are, would about all become unequivocal Unionists, if the degrading rebel influence can be kept from them. We have heard DAVIS and BENJAMIN denounced largely by these people, even while they bolster the Confederacy on an abstract principle.

Gen. BANKS is above New-Iberia, driving everything before him."

Brig.-Gen. W. A. Gorman on the War.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

POST HEADQUARTERS, HELENA, ARK., March 21, 1863.

M. H. Carpenter, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR: I have read with so much satisfaction your letter upon the subject of the duty of the Democratic party in the present crisis of our national affairs, that I venture to express the hope that all may see the subject exactly as you have so powerfully expressed it. In my judgment your manner of disposing of the points of objection is so clear and so eminently adapted to the crisis, that no successful reply can be made.

The South set the house on fire; you and I were lodging in its apartments, and must stand by with inexcusable indifference and see the edifice utterly destroyed, or manfully try to extinguish the flames. How utterly destructive is the policy of calling a jury to try and convict the incendiary before the house is saved. Before half the witnesses can be examined the edifice will be in ashes.

We must not allow anybody to make peace, until all the States resume their original "status" under the old flag and old Constitution.

And whether the status of the local institutions of the South is to be preserved or not, depends greatly on the duration of the war. All military decrees of the President must be understood as a means to accomplish the end—a restoration of the Union as it was. The object of the Government in prosecuting the war has been officially declared by Congress. The proclamation of the President declaring the blockade of our ports, and emancipating the slaves in the insurrectionary States are only means to the end.

If we keep out supplies and munitions of war by the external blockade, and if we can effectually keep an internal blockade on these States by keeping the enemy from planting, reaping and sowing supplies at home, the war must soon end. If the Emancipation Proclamation withdraws twenty-five or fifty thousand laborers from their fields and internal production, or from their fortifications and rifle-pits, it is active and effectual means to the desired end.

In my judgment we ought to capture as contraband of war every effective negro in the insurgent States that we can reach, and hold them as a means of weakening the enemy and closing the war. In fact, every objection to the President's proclamation can best be settled after an honorable peace.

All ideas of peace with the States in active rebellion are delusive at present. The lamented DOUGLAS, with prophetic judgment, gave us the true idea of this war, when he said "the surest road to peace is the most stupendous preparation for war." I would urge our Democratic friends from one end of the North to the other to adopt this as their motto, and it will prove "bread cast upon the waters," to be found "after many days." Let us prove our patriotism by our works; any other course is weakness and madness, as I view it.

We all want peace; but when it comes the whole Union must come with it. We are near the hour of our final success, I firmly believe. With the capture or occupation of Vicksburgh by our forces, peace must and will speedily come.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. A. GORMAN,
Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

The Late Gen. G. B. McClellan.

From the Richmond Whig, April 21.

Young Napoleon is dead—dead beyond resurrection. In the flesh, he may still walk the earth; but in the spirit, in power, in the hope of glory, he is defunct. It is a noteworthy fact that the ululations and hullaballoos over this person have ceased in Yankee land. For two or three months after his dismissal, he was the pet object of Democratic pity and "Conservative" sympathy; but now even Beast BUTLER has grander ovations than he. His name is seldom heard among men. He is no more.

A review of his career, from the time he claimed ROSECRANS' laurels in the little affair at Rich Mountain, down to the time of the battle of Antietam, would be instructive to the nation of liars who accepted him at his own lying valuation, and discarded him because his falsehoods, gigantic as they were, produced no visible impression on the rebellion. It might also profit the Confederacy to trace, in the career of this braggart, the overruling Power which has never failed to darken the counsels of the wicked, and to cause all things to work together for good in behalf of the just cause. *Nothing is easier of proof than that the elevation of McClellan to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Yankee army, was all that was needed after the election of Lincoln, to insure our independence.* The recital of a few facts will show how greatly we are indebted to him.

In October, 1861, he had 160,000 men, and the most overwhelming array of field artillery that had ever been seen on this Continent. *Before him was an army of 40,000 Confederates, occupying Mason's and Munson's Hills, and defiantly daring him to come outside of his fortifications.* The roads were good, the weather splendid; he had but to advance in force to gain an easy victory. So, at least, thought his master, LINCOLN. But he knew his men were cowards, *and he was afraid of his reputation.* He did not want to fight; he sought merely to push us from one position to another by dint of enormous numbers. Hence the flank movement by way of Leesburgh, which ended so horribly and benumbed him with fright for three months.

Driven, by an imperative order to advance again, in spite of the Winter mud, he entered the intrenched camp at Manassas only to find it a mass of smouldering ruins.

He whipped around to the Peninsula, taking 112,000 men with him. *Magruder opposed him with but 7,500 men, kept him in check, and forced him to the spade and pick—his favorite weapons.* He made siege, and in due time occupied our deserted lines. The battle of Williamsburgh followed. His advance was whipped by JOHNSTON's rear-guard, but, *owing partly to the ignorance of the country and to the bad handling of some of our troops, he was enabled to gain enough advantage on one wing to put some courage into his men.* He acknowledged, however, that, at one time, it looked as if the Bull Run route would be enacted again.

After this battle an event occurred, which has been forgotten, but deserves now to be recalled. A Confederate Surgeon, left in charge of the wounded, told MCCLELLAN that his gunboats might possibly reach Richmond, but that his infantry never would. The little Napoleon smiled as if in pity of the Surgeon's ignorance. The Surgeon told him further, that the Abolitionists were making a tool of him, and that they would throw him aside, proclaim a general emancipation of the negroes and put an Abolitionist in his place. MCCLELLAN replied he was in no fear of *the Abolitionists, so long as he had command of* that army; "but," he added, "if they do throw me aside, and set the negroes free, I shall go to Europe and cease to have anything to do with the war."

How literally the Surgeon's predictions have been fulfilled. MCCLELLAN is kicked out of office, the insurrection proclamation has been issued, HOOKER, a pure-blooded Abolitionist, has command of the Army of the Potomac, and—it has not been two weeks since MCCLELLAN, in a public speech, urged the people to sustain LINCOLN. How debased the creature is! Why is he not in Europe, and why does he longer live here, except in hopes of a new appointment under the abolition despotism?

* * * * His bombastic dispatches from Western Virginia secured his elevation; his reputation was founded on lies; in lies he towered, and under lies he is lost, crushed. *How fortunate for us that he was chosen chief of the Yankee army. With the immense numbers at his command, an officer of truth, courage, enterprise and daring would have pushed us sorely.* But he was in awe of his dishonest repute; his lies made him a coward, and from the first to the last day of his military career he did not dare, on a single occasion, to expose himself to fire. A mendacious, dastardly boaster, he perished so unmanfully that the ridiculousness of his last moments destroys every vestige of obligation conferred by his vainglorious pretensions.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves; do not trust to the army surgeons; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOUTH.—What it says, with 33 illustrations; Looks and Words Correspond; Form and Character; Brain Work after Dinner; The Stomach and the Mind; Health of Soldiers; Crinoline and Locomotion; Cat and Puppies; Your Likeness; Phonography; Poetry; Pictures; A Pug-Nose; Native American Indians, with Portraits; New Books; City Items; To Correspondents, etc. In the *Phrenological Journal* for May. Only 10 cents, or $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE LADIES' DOGS drew a big house at BARNUM's yesterday, and the dear little caninettes were greatly admired. The Italian Greyhounds, Black and Tans and Poodles were really fine. They all remain on exhibition to-day, and, of course, BARNUM will reap another harvest.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 59 | Sun sets...... 6 55 | Moon sets.... 3 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 33 | Gov. Island. 6 22 | Hell Gate.. 7 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 30.

Arrived.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kinney, Providence, with mdse. to H. Dynner.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. Thompson, Condit, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Avon, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Campbell, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co. Lat. 40 30, lon. 59 40, passed an immense iceberg.

Brig Aroostook, (of Hampden,) Sweet, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to B. P. Sherman.

Brig Daphne, (Norw.,) Pallesen, Palermo 65 ds.—passed Gibraltar March 29—with fruit, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Eliza, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) Doyle, Manzanilla 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jas. Hunter & Co. Had very heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. G. D. King, McGregor, Calais 8 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Flora King, McFadden, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Miner, Portland, Conn., 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Smith, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland, with lime.

Sloop Oliver Ames, Ames, Taunton, with nails.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Sailed.

Steamships Eagle, for Havana; Asia Sofia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Ernst Merck; schr. Robert H. Feller.

Foreign Ports.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 7, Sarah Starr, at Gibraltar; 10th, Mary McRae, do.; Fawn, at Deal; Gertrude and Van-Guard, at Liverpool; 15th, M. B. Ludwig, at Kingstown.

Arrived from Baltimore—April 17, Leocadia, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—April 17, Snaresbrook, Progress, Ironsides and Plymouth Rock, from Deal; Protector, from Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.

Arrived from New-York—John Stanton and Junio, off Startpoint; Harkaway, at Deal; Alma and Stella, at Bremen; Magdalena, at Genoa; Lloyds and Edwin, at Lewes.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE
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ZYLOBALSAMUM.

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FIFTH NIGHT
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REIGN OF MERRIMENT.
The management has pleasure in announcing
THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the young American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Who has nightly been received by
CROWDED HOUSES
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With unbounded expressions of
ADMIRATION AND DELIGHT.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT,
He will appear in the eccentric character of
PETER WAXEM,
THE GENTLEMAN OF NATURE,
In the drama of
LUCK!
With a cast embracing the names of Messrs. L. P. Barrett, A. H. Davenport, Hinds, Hays, Miss Clifton, Fanny Browne, Mrs. Howard. Added to which, in broad contrast, a new and amended edition of
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In which Mr. J. S. CLARKE will give his peculiar conception of the ever funny
TOODLES.

LEA & PERRINS'
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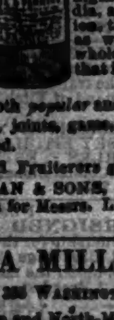
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester. MAY, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."
The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., *delightful* flavor and zest is imparted.
For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
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SAFES,
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RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN can buy their GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS AS CHEAP AND CHEAPER than by crossing to New-York.
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, at
CREEVEY'S, No. 100 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. W. JARBOE, FORMERLY COPARTNERSHIP of MACKEY & JARBOE, has opened a factory at Nos. 162 and 164 Lewis-st., for the manufacture of sugar moulds, tanks, bone-black wagons, &c. Also sole agent for U. S. for the sale of Mr. F. A. Havemeyer's patent improved mould-wagon, a very superior article.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, "Ulysse Breting," maker—No. 11,163—at Central Park, on Thursday, April 30. A suitable reward will be paid if left at No. 122 East 15th-st.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.
Strengthen the stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care-worn citizens,
Settlers on new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea-sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided
WITH
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard
EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.
It is of infinite importance to the public to know that
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the
SPRING OF THE YEAR.
Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. *Fortify in advance* against these prostrating and destructive agencies. *Iron-plate the system*, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. *They forearm the citadel of life against the attacks of all maladies* that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalations. Hence they are
INVALUABLE IN CAMP,
and no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the
MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY
has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army Surgeons, will soon be superseded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardship and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.
Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is, that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are over-taxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution under such circumstances, is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and disheartening of all complaints.
As a REMEDY as well as a Preventive, this celebrated medicinal cordial ranks among the most potent preparations of the age. It breaks up intermittent and remittent fevers promptly and without debilitating the patient, and is equally efficacious in disorders of the liver and the bowels. For all complaints of the stomach it is as nearly infallible as anything of human origin can be expected to be; and in cases of general weakness it is literally a VITALIZING ELIXIR. Convalescents will find it the safest and best Invigorant and Restorative ever administered to exhausted humanity. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from all the corrosive elements which enter into the composition of ordinary diffusive stimulants, and its effect upon the nervous system is wonderfully soothing and quieting.
Let those who wish to insure their health for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.
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